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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

Read the Finance Primer. FOURTH PAGE.

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Poetry.

MY MADELINE.

[This unique alliterative poem is from "Songs of Singularity," by the London Hermit, recently published in England.]

My Madeline! my Madeline!
Mark my melodious midnight moans,
Much may my melting music mean,
My modulated monotones.

My mandolin's mild minstrelsy,
My mental music magazine,
My mouth, my mind, my memory,
Must mingling murmur "Madeline!"

Muster 'mid midnight masquerade,
Mark Moorish Maidens, matrons mien,
'Mongst Murcia's most majestic mans,
Match me my matchless Madeline.

Mankind's malevolence may make
Much melancholy music mine;
Many my motives may mistake,
My modest merits much malign.

My Madeline's most mirthful mood
Much mollifies my mind's machine;
My mournfulness's magnitude
Melts—makes me merry, Madeline!

Match-making ma's may machinate,
Manœuvring misses miswear;
Mere money may make many mate
My magic motto's—"Madeline."

Melt, most mellifluous melody
'Midst Murcia's misty mounts marine,
Meet me 'mid moonlight—marry me,
Madonna mia!—Madeline.

For the Blade.

A PARTING SCENE.

BY BERT H. WHITAKER.

They stood there leaning o'er the gate;
Said Mrs. Smith: "'Tis getting late,
And I have all my work to do,
So I must take my leave of you—
Good bye."
"Good bye."

"O, Mrs. Smith, I want to ask
The price of that lace on your basque.
A dollar? That is cheap, my days!
I must get some for my polonaise—
Well, come up."
"Yes, come down."

"What will you get for Jane and Kate
To wear the day they graduate?"
"I don't know how I'll have them dressed;
I want my girls to look the best—
Good bye."
"Good bye."

"O, Mrs. Brown, you ought to see
The cashmere that John bought for me!
A lovely shade, entirely new;
You must look at it the next time you
Come down."
"I'll come up."

"O, say! how will you have it made?
Goose 'by-ve wearing small plaits laid
Across the front and back like that—
I declare it rains; 'twill spoil my hat—
Good bye."
"Good bye."

A SUDDEN SHOWER.

Barefooted boys scud up the street,
Or skurry under sheltering sheds;
And schoolgirl faces, pale and sweet,
Gleam from the shawls about their heads.
Doors bang; and mother voices call
From alien homes; and rusty gates
Are slammed; and high above it all
The thunder grim reverberates.
And then abrupt, the rain, the rain!
The earth lies gasping; and the eyes
Behind the streaming window panes
Smile at the trouble of the skies.
The highway smokes, sharp echoes ring;
The cattle bawl and cow-bells clank;
And into town comes galloping
The farmer's horse, with steaming flank;
The swallow dips beneath the eaves,
And flirts his plumes and folds his wings;
And under the catawba leaves
The caterpillar curls and clings.
The bumblebee is pelted down
The wet stem of the hollyhock;
And sullenly in spattered brown
The cricket leaps the garden walk.
Within the baby claps his hands,
And crows with rapture strange and vague;
Without, beneath the rose bush, stands
A dripping rooster on one leg.
—James Whitcomb Riley.

For the Blade.

UNCLE BILL'S DIFFICULTY.

BERT H. WHITAKER.

I know I'm a poet by natur',
For when the green springtime comes round,
My soul jest biles over with gladness,
And my old heart with rapture doth bound;
But then, when I take up my pencil
To write, as I do oftentimes,
I re'lize that in this langwidge
There's a Scurcity of Rhymes.

So I give up, and despair of ever writin'
The poetry ha'ntin' my mind;
And then I will feel kinder guilty
To think how I'm robbing mankind
Of thoughts, which set into verses,
Would make music like sile'y chimes—
But, alas! all my troubles is owing
To this Scurcity of Rhymes.

For the Blade.

THE EDITOR'S DRAGON.

BY S. Q. LAPIUS.

There it stands, a grim dragon with wide-yawning mouth,
And it gathers its food from the North and the South,
From the classical East to the barbarous West,
Of victims, this dragon is ever in quest,
And many a poem with scarcely a flaw,
Finds a grave in its dread and insatiate maw.

A story's presented, it's jaws open wide,
And the manuscript offered is quickly inside.
Then the editor smiles as he feeds it again,
A short anecdote from a humorist's pen—
He shakes it a little for fear it may choke,
In attempting to swallow so pungent a joke.

In the editor's office, it stands on the floor,
And though recently fed, it is hungry for more;
On the good and the bad, 'tis said it will feast—
In fact it is called an omniverous beast.
Fly away little poem, before nearly I see,
That terrible dragon is waiting for thee?

Miscellany.

PERKINS' PRACTICAL JOKER.

He Is Still at Large But Will Land in Jail Some Day.

Perkins is tall, angular and a practical joker of the severest type. One of his peculiar pleasantries is to suddenly halt a strange, pompous individual on the street, buttonhole him and remark with assumption:

"I beg your pardon, sir, but I think you have made a mistake."

"What is that, sir?" the victim is likely to ask.

"Well," Perkins will reply, with the utmost audacity, "this city does not belong to any one man or set of men. You may think you own it but you don't. See?" and Perkins will hurry away, leaving the pompous man to his own reflections.

Sometimes he varies this interesting performance in this highly original fashion: Stepping up to a total stranger he will beg for a light for his cigarette. This trifling favor having been extended, he will engage his victim in conversation for a moment. When another stranger approaches Perkins hails him. As he approaches Perkins introduces him to the first man.

"Ah, Mr. Smith permit me to present you to my friend, Mr. Brown. Mr. Brown, Mr. Smith."

Of course the men shake hands and Perkins takes his departure, leaving the strangers to extricate themselves from their embarrassment as best they can.

One day Perkins entered a small east side dry goods store with a friend. Ranged in front of the counter were a row of stools. Upon these the men seated themselves. In a moment a dapper young clerk came up and asked Perkins what he desired. For an instant he seemed puzzled for a reply, but soon his eyes rested upon the familiar sign, "if you don't see what you want ask for it." That furnished with a cue.

"Well," he said, in measured tones, "you can bring me a plate of corned beef hash, nicely browned, with two poached eggs on top; also a cup of hot coffee. What's your's, George?" he added, turning to his friend.

"Gimme the same," he responded.

All the girls in the store stared hard at the impudent fellows and the clerk's eyes began to bulge.

"Gentlemen," he replied, with a show of calmness, "you have made a slight mistake. This is a dry goods store and not a restaurant. Do I look like a waiter?"

"I am not here to answer questions, young man," said Jenkins, as with his friend he rose and moved toward the door, "but if you can't fill orders you'd better go out of the business or take in your sign."

And the jokers vanished out of the door. Jenkins is still at large.—[New York Herald.

WOMEN INVENTORS.

Some of the Good Things They Have Given the World.

The first ice-cream freezer was patented by a woman. That is an accordance with the fitness of things. The inventor, Mrs. Nancy M. Johnson, lived to the age of 95 to enjoy the fruits of her genius, and died only a year ago. She was a Washington woman, and the crank process she applied to ice-cream making brought her $1,500. Previous to her discovery ice cream was made by slow and unsatisfactory stirring with a spoon.

Since Mary Kels pioneered the way in 1800, 10,000 women have secured patents. These inventions are not all upon things to eat or to wear. Mrs. Mary E. Walton live l near an elevated road in New York city. The rumble of the trains jarred upon her nerves. She patented a remarkable discovery to deaden the noise of the wheels. Then she went to England and startled the world with a deep-sea telescope, by which the bottoms of great ships can be closely scanned without being lifted on dry docks. Wrecks can be examined, torpedoes can be hunted and obstructions to navigations can be found with this telescope.

A Massachusetts girl planned the complex machine which makes paper bags; a New Jersey girl found a way of turning out horseshoes by machinery, and a New York farmer's wife is the inventor of an arrangement for feeding cattle on trains.

The device by which a patient in a hospital bed raises and lowers himself was of woman's contriving. A New York lady holds a patent on a street sweeper and an Ohio lady can convert a barrel of oil into 10,000 cubic feet of gas.

It took a good deal of nerve in a woman to ask for a patent in early times. Mrs. Catharine Greene, the wife of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, Washington's favorite officer, might have had the glory which history gives to Eli Whitney. At least that is tradition. Mrs. Greene was a native of Rhode Island and was familiar with machinery. While visiting on a Georgia plantation the idea of how to lessen the labor of cleaning cotton came to her. But she let Whitney take the idea and claim the patent because she was afraid of the talk which would be occasioned if she, with her high social position, should apply. Through the persuasion of her second husband, Miller, she afterwards took a minor interest in the invention, but Whitney is accorded in history with the fame of the discovery.

Machinery for making barrels, fire escapes, a rotary loom, railroad danger signals for street crossings, baby carriages of course, improvements on sewing machines—these are among the things which women have invented.—[Globe Democrat.

Getting Beside the Wrong Woman.

The train had just reached a point beyond the little way station going west when a small, unassuming man came into the second coach from the smoker and marching half way down the aisle planked himself in a seat partly occupied by a lady with curls and a pair of very searching eyes concealed behind spectacles.

As the man seated himself the curls and spectacles drew a little frigidly away.

Without looking around the small man whispered: "My dear, did you wash the baby before you came away?"

When dynamite is hit with a club its assailant and the club generally hover in a wreath of smoke about the place where the recent assault occurred. This would, perhaps, be an exaggerated comparison of cases, but when the spectacles and curls heard a double forty "what?" at the little man he rose right up on his feet and got in the aisle.

He took a good look at his seatmate and seemed to grow a foot smaller.

"I—I—b-beg your pardon; I beg your most humble pardon," he moaned.

"Get!" bellowed the spectacles and curls.

The small man sneaked three seats ahead and dropped in beside another woman; this time the right one—his wife. It was really impolite, but some of the passengers guffawed and there was not one, outside of the characters in the incident, who did not smile.—[Albany Argus.

Settling an Old Question.

The difference between a girl's throwing and a boy's is substantially this: The boy crooks his elbow and reaches back with the upper part of his arm about at right angles with his body and the forearm at 45 degrees. The direct act of throwing is accomplished by bringing the arm back with a sort of snap, working every joint from shoulder to wrist.

The girl throws with her whole arm rigid, the boy with his whole arm relaxed. Why this marked and unmistakable difference exists may be explained by the fact that the clavicle or collar-bone in the female anatomy is some inches longer and set some degrees lower down than in the masculine frame. The long, crooked, awkward bone interferes with the full and free use of the arm. This is the reason why a girl cannot throw a stone.—[Washington Post.

Valuable Chinese Roots.

In China there is a root called Khe-kiye, which often sells for from 20 to 100 times its weight in gold. In Manchuria the same root, under a different name, if anything even more unpronounceable, sells equally as high. These roots, which in order to be highly valuable must be of a peculiar shape, are bought only by mandarins, priests and others of the wealthiest classes. Single roots of this wonderful (?) plant, not weighing more than the tenth of an ounce, are said to often sell for from $50 to $75 each. What is still more remarkable about this valuable Eastern root is the fact that it is a closely allied species, if not identical, with our common ginseng.—[St. Louis Republic.

Filial Heroism.

"In the matter of taking care of your father," said the visitor, "you have nothing to reproach yourself with. You have furnished him a good home these many years."

"That is true," replied the host thoughtfully. "Fifty-three years ago, when I was a trusting, helpless, innocent child, he gave me the name of Adonijah. But I have tried to do my duty toward him," he continued, with a look of calm resignation on his worn features, "and I have succeeded, I think, in almost forgiving him."—[Chicago Tribune.

Jack's Queer Will.

Jack Anderson, the late eccentric proprietor of the Lake house, at Lake Contrary, bequeathed all his property to Mrs. Laura Green, colored, upon the condition that she would not keep a public house of any description or permit any colored persons, married or single, to live in the house excepting her husband and grandson. If she violates the provisions of the will the property will go to other persons.—[Kansas City Star.

Appropriate Colors.

"Parrots are rightly colored. Green signifies freshness, and there's no fresher bird than the parrot."

"True. And how appropriate is the color of the canary—yellow! There's no bird that yells like a canary."—[Harper's Bazar.

He'd Keep All Three.

The public would like to know whether or not David Bennett Hill would let go of the governorship and the senatorship should he be elected to the Presidency.—[Washington Post.

A MATTER OF CONSCIENCE.

The Honest Young Man Who Found a $5 Gold Piece and Kept It.

There was a ring on the stone sidewalk and the young man stopped and picked up a coin.

He held it in the palm of his hand, and looked to see what it was. He looked honest, and even after he had discovered that it was a five dollar gold piece instead of a penny he didn't close his hand over it. He looked up the street and down the street—not furtively, but inquiringly. His face showed that he was looking for the person who dropped the coin; not to see if any one was watching him.

In one direction he saw three men who had passed the spot about the same time; in the other, a man and a woman of whom the same was true. He made a move as though to overtake one of the three men, but stopped, hesitated a moment, and then thrust the gold piece into his pocket.

Then it was that a little man who had been an interested spectator tapped him on the arm and asked:

"Does that belong to you?"

"No," returned the youth. "Does it belong to you?"

"No. But I infer you are going to keep it."

"Yes, unless the owner claims it."

"Do you think that's honest?"

The youth knitted his brows.

"Well, I don't know," he said. "You see it's just this way: If I knew whom it belonged I'd return it, but I'd rather keep it myself than to have some other fellow get it who had no claim on it. I didn't see who dropped it."

"And you didn't ask those who were passing at the time."

"No; because it's ten to one the first man I tackled would have claimed it, and then I'd have gone to my grave with a fear that I had delivered property belonging to one man to another without the consent of the first party. That's against all business principles, and my conscience would trouble me. It would be a breach of trust."

"But you intended to appropriate it to your own use?"

"No, I didn't. Honest. I looked to see whose it was, and couldn't be sure. Now I'll hold it in trust for its owner. I'll give it up to the owner any time he shows up. Any man who can give me the date of the coin can have it."

And thus he squared himself with his conscience.—[Chicago Tribune.

REEDING A DOLLAR.

Millions of People Are in Darkness About It.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* says: What is the "milling" on a dollar or other coin? Probably not one person in 500 would answer this simple question correctly. There is a popular belief that the corrugations on the rim of a dollar are the milling. A *Chronicle* reporter thought so too until the point happened to arise in a conversation with C. M. Gorham, coiner at the Mint, the other day.

Mr. Gorham went into the coining-room and picked up a "blank," a round piece of plain silver cut out of a silver bar. It had gone through one machine which had

slightly rounded the edges. The blank was dropped in a milling machine, and when it came out a second or two later the rim was flat, and the edges of the rim were raised a little above the level of the sides. The verb "milling" used in this connection is this raising of the rim of a blank piece of money, and the noun "milling" is this plain raised rim without reference to any corrugations anywhere. The purpose of the milling is to protect the surface of the sides from wear.

The milled blank was dropped into a stamping machine, from which it dropped a perfect dollar. While in the machine the piece dropped into a corrugated collar, and the piece expanding under great pressure, the rims were forced into the corrugations, and became similiarly corrugated. These parallel notches or corrugations, generally called the milling, constitute the "reeding." The term is adapted from its architectural use to express a small convex molding, especially when such moldings are multiplied, parallel to each other.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S COFFIN.

How It Was Uncovered in the Cathedral at Goa.

The opening of the coffin in which the body of St. Francis Xavier has lain for nearly thee centuries and a half in the cathedral at Goa appears to have been attended with great pomp and ceremony. A vast multitude of Roman Catholics, including the patriarch archbishop and the governor general of Portuguese India, were present. The coffin being opened all the assembled dignitaries proceeded to venerate the remains and kiss the bare feet, which for the purpose were left outside the glass-paneled case in which the coffin was deposited. Thereupon a great rush took place, everybody being desirous of kissing or touching the body, and it is stated that the utmost disorder and confusion prevailed in the church. The face and feet are described as covered with dried integuments. Though the eyes had disappeared, both ears remained. The disappearance of the right arm was explained by the fact that the member was cut off long ago and sent to Rome, where it is still to be seen. It is a curious circumstance that the body was found to be only four feet and a half in length. Solemn vespers were afterward celebrated in honor of the saint, and in the evening the churches and the public places in Goa were brilliantly lighted.

AUSTRALIA'S CONSTITUTION.

Synopsis of Some of Its Most Prominent Features.

United Australia promises to be one of the great events of the present year. At the recent federation convention, which assembled at Sydney March 2, all the colonies were represented—viz.: New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Western Australia. The draft of the new constitution has been adopted by them and will doubtless be accepted by the various colonial legislatures, after which it must be ratified by the Imperial Council of Great Britain before it will become the supreme law of the federation.

The new constitution is closely modeled after our own. The Parliament will consist of a Senate and House of Representatives elected by the various "states," as they hereafter will be called. The Senate will consist of eight members from each state, elected like ours by the legislatures for six years, half of them retiring every three years. The House will be organized on the basis of one member for every 30,000 inhabitants, the minimum number from any state being four, and they will be elected every three years. Upon this basis the Senate will consist of 56 members and the House of about 120, though this apportionment may be increased by the new census. The parliament has larger powers than our Congress. It has jurisdiction over divorce and marriage legislation, can charter and regulate corporations and has complete control of immigration, naturalization and qualifications for suffrage, as well as of interstate trade, taxation, customs, bankruptcy, patents, currency, etc. It can settle matters referred to it by separate states. All laws for the levying of taxes and appropriation of money must originate in the lower House, and, while they may be accepted or rejected by the Senate, they cannot be amended by that body. No general money bills can be tacked on to appropriation bills, and laws dealing with taxation are confined to taxation. All inter-state tariffs are abolished, but the question of tariff or free trade for the federation is left for the new Parliament to settle. Treasury surpluses, should they occur, will be divided among the states according to the ratio of taxes paid by them.

The executive power will be vested in the governor-general as now, representing the queen, acting under the advice of a council of seven ministers, the government holding offices so long as it can control a parliamentary majority of the house. He is commander-in-chief of the army any navy, and will also exercise the veto power. The judiciary department will consist of a Federal Supreme court, a chief justice and four associates, which will receive appeals from the Supreme court of the states, and which will be a court of final resort so far as all Australian affairs are concerned. The only appeal that can be made to the queen is where imperial interests are in issue.

The constitution can be amended by the vote of the majority of the Senate and House, but it must be ratified by a majority of conventions chosen from the electors in each state, and then becomes a law, subject to the disallowance of the queen. No amendment diminishing the representation of a state can become a law, however, without the sanction of the convention of such state. Such are the main provisions of this interesting document, which, if adopted, as it is very certain to be, will become the fundamental law of the new Commonwealth of Australia. Under the terms of this constitution Australia will be a republic in all save name, for the connection between Australia and the mother country is only one of sentiment, and thinner even than that which binds Canada. Much time and thought have been given to it, and apparently the new nation will start out upon a solid, substantial, and comprehensive basis.

Exposing Masonic Secrets.

Until we read the notice below, says a Chicago paper, we had no idea how the public at large first became acquainted with the secrets of Freemasonry. It appeared in the Newcastle (Eng.) *Courant* of January 4, 1770:

This is to acquaint the Public, that on Monday the first instant, being the Lodge (or Monthly Meeting) night of the Free and Accepted Masons of the 23d Regiment, held at the Crown, near Newgate (Newcastle), Mrs. Bell, the Landlady of the House, broke open a Door (with a Poker) that had not been opened for some Years past, by which means she got into an adjacent Room, made two Holes through the Wall, and by that stratagem discovered the secrets of Masonry; and she, knowing herself to be the first Woman in the World that ever found out the Secret, is willing to make it known to all her Sex. So any lady who is desirous of learning the Secrets of Free Masonry, by applying to that well learned Woman (Mrs. Bell that lived 15 years in and about Newgate), may be instructed in all the Secrets of Masonry.

STOLEN SMILES.

Bulwer-Lytton's line will have to be modernized. The typewriter is mightier than the dynamite gun.—[Utica Observer.

Gentleman: "Good gracious, man! are you here again?"

Shabby Beggar: "Well, you know, sir, I don't live far from you. I'm a neighbor of yours."—[Pick Me Up.

Justback: "So Miss Vere de Fair is no longer the reigning belle?"

Attome: "How do you know?"

Justback: "I met a society lady to-day and she spoke well of her."—[New York Herald.

Tom: "Weren't you struck with Miss Winter's expression when we entered the room last evening?"

Harry: "No, but I thought I noticed her countenance fall."—[Lowell Citizen.

Chivalry at the Breakfast Table: "Now, cook, just you look here? Look at that piece of bacon I've just given your mistress! It's the thickest and worst cut I ever saw in my life!—and this piece I'm just going to take myself is only a little better!"—[Punch.

Then the Debate Closed.

"The senator from Vermont," said Mr. Conkling in one of the debates in the Senate a few years ago, "is mistaken—he is fighting a windmill."

"I know it, Mr. President," responded Mr. Edmunds dryly, looking straight at the proud senator from New York.

The debate closed right there.—[Boston Herald.

A Shrewd Poet.

Sanso—They say that poets are an unbusiness like set of men, but I deny that. I know one who is very shrewd.

Rodd—Indeed!

Sanso—Yes. He never goes to submit a poem to an editor without first investing in an accident insurance policy.—[Harper's Bazar.

Short Days.

"Mercy me!" said Miss Passee; "I sincerely hope they will not pass the law making a day of eight hours."

"Why not?"

"Just think how rapidly we shall age! Just three times as fast."—[Harper's Bazar.

Grammar as She is Taught.

Teacher—"Tommy, can you give me a sentence in which 'but' is a conjunction?"

Tommy—"See the goat butt the boy. Butt is a conjunction, and connects the boy with the goat."—[Baltimore American.

Buy It at Any Price.

Wool—I wish you would lend me some money to buy a violin. I've found one that I must have.

Van Pelt—Who owns it?

Wool—the man who lives in the flat above me.—[Harper's Bazar.

Ambition.

Teacher—"And why are you desirous of learning the German language, Johnny?"

Johnny—"So that when ma tells me to come into the house I won't understand her."—[Chicago Times.

Not a Marriage for Money.

Father (sternly)—"Do you expect my daughter to be a party to a marriage for money, sir?"

Suitor (bashfully)—"No-no, sir—but it can't be, sir. I really havn't got a cent."—[The Daily Continent.

He'd Been There.

Bunco Steerer—"Why how do you do, my dear sir! Haven't I seen you somewhere?"

Uncle Hayseed (from Rightville)—"Years likely, stranger; I've been thar'."—[Harvard Lampoon.

She Didn't Like It.

After little Pauline had gone to sleep one night some one turned her little crib around, putting the head where the foot had been. She was very indignant when she awoke, because she had "slept upside down."—[Youth's Companion.

Very Accommodating.

Customer (in the wrong establishment)—"Can I secure a piece of good Stilton cheese here?" Dealer (politely)—"Well, mum, the back yard's at your service—if the neighbors don't complain."—[New York Telegram.

A Blow at George's Memory.

Daily—"George Washington told the truth all through his life."

Smiley—"Yes, and he has been lying in the grave ever since."—[Chicago Herald.

Sure to Get There.

"That flannel shirt you bought for me is too small. Let Willis have it."

"It's four times too large for Willis."

"Well, wash it till it fits him."—[N. Y. Sun.

The Editor's Yearning.

We wish we had red hair.—[Atchison Globe.

Our Serial Story.

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A WILL OF HIS OWN

BY OLIVER OPTIC.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE INCONVENIENCE OF AN EMPTY POCKET.

The three runaways, under the lead of Laud Steele, had gone to the hotel, where they obtained a good dinner. They had eaten nothing since breakfast, and had had exercise enough to give them very sharp appetites. Besides the change Cy had given the chief, after he had purchased the provisions for his department, he had another five-dollar bill, so that he had no occasion to open the package he had obtained at the bank. He was still ignorant whether the bills would amount to a hundred or a thousand dollars; and certainly he had no suspicion that the package contained nothing but pieces of worthless newspaper. He had had no opportunity to examine his plunder thus far, for he could not do so in the presence of his companions.

On the other hand, the cashier of the Millonia bank, when he arranged his money for business on Saturday morning, had not the remotest suspicion that $5,000 of his funds had been absent from his bank over night.

After the dinner had been disposed of, and the party were refreshed and in good spirits, they went to the railroad station and studied the time tables for a while. The road extended to the southward, and carried its passengers so much farther from Millonia; and this was all the leader of the excursion desired. A train would leave for Bellville, twenty miles distant, at 4 o'clock, and they departed at that time.

They went to a hotel in Bellville; but the landlord was suspicious of three boys without baggage, and he refused to give them rooms unless they paid in advance for their supper, lodging, and breakfast. Laud was magnificent then, and they went to another hotel. If the son of the magnate of Millonia could not be trusted over night, he would know the reason why.

The landlord of the second establishment was not less exacting, but he was so polite as to explain that it was a general hotel rule for stranger guests without baggage to pay in advance for lodging. Laud felt that his wounded dignity could rest under a rule applied to all.

"How long do you stay with us?" asked the polite landlord.

"I don't know yet; we shall stay till after breakfast to-morrow at any rate. How much will that be?" asked Laud, as majestically as his father could have done it.

"A dollar and a half each; four fifty," replied the host.

Laud threw down a five-dollar bill, though he did not know that it was the last one he had. The landlord gave him half a dollar in change; and that was the very last money he had, though he was not aware of this mortifying and disagreeable truth.

"Will you have a room with three beds in it?" asked the landlord.

"No, sir; I want a single room," replied the chief, elevating his head a peg or two, for this would be the first time he would have a chance to examine the contents of the valuable package in his breast pocket, and he did not forget it.

Lark and Cy preferred a double room, and they were accommodated. They wandered about the place till dark, and then they decided to retire, for they were very tired, though Laud was less so than his companions, for he had done no rowing in the forenoon.

The chief of the excursion carefully locked his door when he found himself alone in his room. Seating himself by the table on which stood the kerosene lamp, he drew forth the package which now contained all the money he had except half a dollar.

He placed it on the table and proceeded to open it. He was laboring under no little excitement, for he did not know how much money the wrapper contained. It was like a man with a lottery ticket on the day of the drawing, though he felt sure that he was not to draw a blank. But it was only a question whether he had a hundred dollars or several thousand.

In the boat, on the train, and while he was walking about, he had considered what he should do with the money, or rather in what manner he should spend it. He thought of the attractions of some great city, where he and his companions could riot in luxury for an indefinite period; and these reflections came back to him as he opened the package.

His father had talked of going to Europe the coming summer; and Laud thought he might go whether his father did or not. The idea was so enticing that he paused in his occupation of opening the bundle. It would cost a great deal of money to go and take his companions with him, and the trip abroad must depend upon the amount of money in the package; but the thought inspired him with high hopes. Great things were possible with plenty of money.

He unfolded the newspaper wrapper; but he did so very slowly, still feeding upon the brilliant expectations he had been cherishing. He had drawn a prize, but what was the prize? He turned down the part of the wrapper which would permit him to obtain his first sight of his unknown treasure.

The inside looked like newspaper as well as the outside, and he turned down the other part of the envelope. Still newspaper! He was startled.

He looked farther. Nothing but newspaper! A newspaper is a most excellent thing, and we could not get along without it unless we are willing to relapse into a state of barbarism; but newspaper did not satisfy the longing desires of Laud Steele at this awful moment. He turned over the contents of the package; he could not even find a label or band, such as he had often seen on packages of money at the bank.

"Nothing but newspaper!" he exclaimed out loud, in the spirit of the ancient mariner, who, like the disappointed tippler, found nothing but water.

Laud was bewildered, amazed, confounded, dumbfounded and utterly overwhelmed. It was a great mystery, and there was no last chapter of the novel to clear it up. He looked the package over a dozen times before he could satisfy himself that "there was no money in it." Was it a trap which the cashier had set for him when he was in the vault? That was not possible, for he had seen the pile of bills, with the band around it, after the cashier had left the bank.

He had inclosed the pile in a piece of newspaper himself, and the money had been all right the last time he saw it. The more he thought of the matter the more inexplicable and unfathomable became the mystery. It was a real, live mystery too, not one imported from the pages of a romance.

He actually cried with vexation when he realized that it was utterly impossible for him to sound or solve the mystery. He studied the wrapper; it was a piece of the *Millionian*, and that was the paper he had torn in two for a wrapper. The pieces of paper inside were so many parts of the same journal, devoted to the interests of the West Side as distinguished from those of the East Side. There was not a single bill, not a ghost of one in the package, and he had to give it up. He lighted one of the pieces of newspaper, and put it in the grate. One by one he put the rest of them in the blaze, examining each as he did so to make sure that no bill was sticking to it.

Suddenly he jumped from his chair, and fished every pocket he had in the hope that he might find another package. He could not find any, and he gave up the chase in despair. He took from his pocket the two quarters the landlord had given him. They were all the money he had in the world, and he took an affectionate interest in them. It was clear as daylight to Laud, then, that the great excursion had suddenly and ignominiously come to a finish.

Disgusted with himself and everybody else, and disheartened by the prospect for the immediate future, Laud went to bed; but he could not go to sleep. In the course of his reflections he stumbled upon the idea that he must be the victim of a conspiracy. His companions might be playing a trick upon him; and this was rather a pleasing suggestion, for in that case the money would be returned to him.

If they had played a trick upon him, it consisted in substituting the worthless pieces of newspaper for the genuine money; and when could they have done it? When could they have taken the original package from his pocket? The only possible time was when the boat was in Lyon's Bay. Then he remembered that he had taken his coat off while they were at the mouth of Bush Creek, and put it on the seat by the side of Ray Pemberton. He snapped at the idea, more for the reason that it would inculpate the doctor's son than because it was a practicable idea.

He wanted to believe that Ray had taken the package and substituted the newspaper for the money, and therefore he accepted the supposition. He went to sleep before he had worked up the idea. A little reflection would have convinced him of the absurdity of the charge, for Ray had not been out of the presence of the runaways for a moment till he took final leave of them.

Lark Dilloway called him in the morning, and informed him that breakfast was ready. The first question Laud put to his companions when they met at the table was whether they had any money. Neither of them had a cent. They thought it was a strange inquiry on the part of the rich man's son; but nothing more was said on the subject.

When the meal was finished the trio left the hotel. The others had remarked that Laud looked very much depressed and strange to him. He led them to the railroad, and when they were all alone, he told them that he had lost all his money, or he had been robbed of it. Lark asked a great many questions, and Cy asked as many more.

They could not give any information in regard to the lost funds, but Laud mentally acquitted them of playing any trick upon him, for things were getting very serious, and he was sure they would produce the money if they knew anything about it. They were not in joking mood, for Lark and Cy both knew that their parents were worrying about them because they did not come home the night before.

"How much money had you?" asked Cy.

"I don't know just how much I had," replied Laud.

"Lark knew just how much he had had, and he knew he had not had it since he left Millonia; but he had to keep all his knowledge to himself.

"Where could you have lost it, or who could have robbed you?" asked Cy, wondering that Lark was not more interested in the matter.

"I am almost certain that I was robbed. Do you remember that when we were at Bush Creek, I took my coat off to fix my suspender? I threw it on the seat by the side of Ray Pemberton; and I believe he took the money out of the pocket," said Laud.

"Oh, Ray would not do such a thing!" protested Lark.

"I don't say that he would, but I believe he did steal my money," replied the young magnate, in a tone that assured his companions that they had better not dispute his conclusions.

"Was your money loose in your pocket?" asked Cy.

"No; it was done up in a piece of newspaper," answered Laud, doggedly.

They talked about the matter for some time; and the chief persisted that Ray had robbed him. But the pressing question was what should be done. It was Sunday, and there were no trains; and if there had been, they had not money enough to pay one fare, to say nothing of three. Cy suggested that Laud could telegraph to his father, and he would send some money; but the leader positively refused to do this. The only other thing they could do was to walk back to Millonia, a distance of about 28 miles. This they concluded to do.

They found a bakeshop open, and the entire funds of the excursionists were expended for gingerbread and cookies for provisions on the journey. They followed the railroad to Donganna, and the road from there. At dark they reached Highland village; but they were too much exhausted to go any further, and they slept in a barn on the hay. At daylight they had to get up to avoid being discovered, and then continued on their way.

CHAPTER XXIII.

A PROTEST AGAINST THE OUTRAGE.

The excursionists had gone to sleep at about eight o'clock, and at five in the morning they had slept nine hours, so that they were thoroughly rested from the severe fatigue of the day before. They finished the remains of the commissary stores, and started for Millonia. It was eight miles by the road through Fawnville, but not more than half as far across the country, and through the woods.

By this short route there was a path all the way. The only difficulty was at Fawn River, where a log bridge had been made by felling a lofty tree so that it would lie over the stream. It was said that this bridge had been removed by the owner of the land; but this report had been contradicted, and the runaways were in doubt. They finally decided to take the path; if the bridge was gone, they could go up to the railroad.

When they reached Fawn River, the report proved to be true. They were very much disappointed, but there was no help for it, and they started for the railroad. They had not gone more than half a mile before they discovered a boat some distance ahead of them, in which were two persons fishing.

"That's the Sylvia!" exclaimed Lark, who was ahead of his companions.

"The Sylvia!" repeated Laud. "Who is in her?"

"I can't make them out yet; but most likely Ray Pemberton is one of them," added the cashier's son.

"I should like to get hold of him," said Laud, between his teeth. "I would let him know what it means to steal my money."

"I should like to get the boat, so that we could cross the river," replied Lark, who could not, of course, believe that Ray had touched the package of bills.

"Can't we get him to come on shore in some way," suggested Laud.

"I don't know any way; Ray will not be willing to come near you after what happened on Saturday," said Cy.

But there proved to be no occasion to resort to any trick to induce Ray to come to the shore; for some reason they could not understand, the owner of the Sylvia and his companion pulled up the anchor and paddled the boat to the bank of the river.

"Now we must creep upon them like Indians, and I shall put my fingers on Ray before he knows that there is any one within a mile of him," said Laud, in a very energetic whisper.

"But what are you going to do with him?" asked Lark, who did not care to have the party get in any worse scrape than that in which they had already fallen.

"I am going to get my money!" replied Laud, savagely, though he still spoke in a whisper.

"I am sure he has not got your money, Laud. We are in hot water enough now, and I don't want to get in any deeper."

"I shall search him, at least," replied the chief.

"There was no time to discuss the question any farther, for Laud lead off in the direction of the fishermen, and the others following him in Indian file, all of them feeling their way, and making no noise. They soon discovered that Ray was cutting a new fish-pole; and he was so busy that he was not likely to hear the approach of an enemy. His companion was Tom Tivers, who had a habit of vagabondizing about the boat house, looking for a chance to go out in the boat.

Tom Tivers was not an idiot in the fullest sense of the word, but he was weak minded. He could row a boat all day without any rest, and later in the season worked in gardens and on the farms near the town. It was very difficult to make him understand anything, but he had some skill in the use of tools. He was sitting in the boat too king in the water. He was content to be in a boat even if it was not in motion.

Ray was cutting down a young and straight maple with his pocket knife, and it was a slow job. Laud continued to approach him with stealthy steps till he was within a few rods of him, and then he gave a yell, in Indian fashion, as he sprang forward and placed himself before the astonished coxswain of the Sylvia. Ray was surprised; but he had a mind of his own, and he had no mind to be trodden under the feet of Laud Steele. In a word he "showed fight," not a little to the surprise of the chief of the excursionists, who thought because he was a good boy that he must be a milk-and-water fellow.

Laud had been talking too loud to his companions to hold back when the moment for action came, and he pitched into Ray with a fury that promised to give him the victory at once. Laud was 17 and Ray was only 14, and the former was considerably larger than the latter. Neither of them was very robust.

Ray was not familiar with the first elementary principle of pugilism, while Laud had been instructed by a bruiser who claimed to know all about the "science." The chief of the runaways struck at his intended victim, who dodged his blows instead of parrying them; Ray's ignorance of scientific methods bothered his opponent, so that his own knowledge was of little if any use to him.

Laud expected Ray to follow certain methods; instead of doing so he sprang upon his scientific assailant, and a sharp tussle followed, in which both of them fell to the ground. The doctor's son wanted to get away from the major's son, and he struggled with all his might to do so. Ray was very active if he was not so strong as the other, and when they had floundered about for a time on the ground, they had both exhausted their immediate supply of wind, but Ray was on the top, and was likely to escape.

"Take him off!" shouted Laud as well as he could utter the words in his exhausted condition.

Lark and Cy desired to remain neutral; but the same motives that had influenced them before, induced them to lay hands upon Ray, and remove him from his position on the top of the chief of the excursionists.

"Hold on to him!" gasped Laud, before he rose from the ground.

The two who held him wanted the use of the Sylvia to ferry them over the river; and they were satisfied that if they released the prisoner, he would run to his boat and shove her off, out of their reach. Taking this view of the situation they obeyed the order of the chief, and they kept fast hold of the fisherman. He was too much exhausted by his long struggle with Laud to be in condition to resist his two custodians, and he was willing to submit till he saw a better chance to make his escape.

The used-up belligerents were both quiet for a few minutes till they were well rested. Laud had risen from the ground, and was looking about him for some reason that he did not explain. He looked serious and mysterious, and his subordinates did not venture to ask him any questions in the presence of the prisoner, for they knew he would not answer them. He was considering something, and at his magnificent pleasure, he would give his orders, though he was not likely to explain what he intended to do.

The encounter between the two young magnates had occurred about half way between the railroad bridge and the lake. Laud looked in the stream for some time; he knew what he intended to do, and perhaps he thought the spot was too near the railroad for his proposed operations, for some one might hear in passing any noise that might be made. Then he went to the river, and told Tom Tivers to stay where he was and look out for the boat. Tom listened with his mouth half open, but made no reply of any kind, though he did nod his head to indicate that he would obey the order.

"Now march down the river, and don't let him get away from you," said Laud, when he had returned to his companions.

"What are you going to do, Laud?" asked Lark, who wanted nothing but the use of the

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"BRACING UP."

A Story of Camp Life in War Times.

Written for The Blade by JOHN HABBERTON,

Author of "Helen's Babies," "All He Knew," "Brueton's Bayou," "My Friend Moses," etc.

CHAPTER I.

HOW IT BEGAN.

EVERYBODY knows how a soldier looks in a military picture. Generally he is tall, straight, picturesque and neat. If the fortunes of war happened to have made him ragged, there is yet that in his attitude and countenance which may be warranted to terrify the foe and delight the gentler sex. But when the weather has kept him in winter quarters a long time he is likely to be as unwarlike in appearance as any tramp that roams the streets. The ground is too soft for military movements or drill, so except for occasional turns at guard and picket duty the men have absolutely nothing to do. Left to his own devices, the soldier reads a little, talks more, plays cards a great deal and sometimes, in sheer desperation, organizes a camp prayer-meeting, but the favorite occupations are lying on the floor of tent or hut and smoking. After a few days of this agreeable pastime the soldier begins to feel that something is the matter with him, and there is; for if he has a physical weakness of any kind, camp lounging in winter will bring it out. Sooner or later he begins to go daily, with a lot of men similarly affected, to the regimental physician, and is dosed, generally with quinine, which makes him better for a few days and worse afterward. Finally he becomes permanently cross or listless; whichever may be his fate his comrades wish it were the other.

A large assortment of such soldiers might have been found in the winter camp of the fighting 20th in Virginia, in the winter of 1863. One of them, Tom Mottray, had before the war been a model of dress and deportment, but no one would have imagined it, could Tom and his actions have been studied, one raw January morning. He emerged from his hut, at roll-call, with a slouching gait, his hair was uncombed, his face covered with hirsute stubble and his clothes with spots and patches of dried clay. The instant roll call ended he slouched back to his hut and lit a pipe, which he smoked until breakfast call. He growled at the coffee the cook gave him, he threw his portion of the meat into the cook's fire and he eyed his hard biscuits as if he were munching them merely for revenge. Then he began again to smoke, an exercise in which the two other occupants of the hut joined him, all three sprawling on the floor. As the building was only seven feet square, and the roof was barely high enough to clear the head of the occupants, the atmosphere soon became "close," to express it mildly. The tiny chimney did its best to relieve the hut, but the fireplace at its base was very low, while the smoke avoided the floor as much as possible. The trio looked like castaway marines, or dejected horse thieves, or the remains of an Artic expedition—anything but representatives of a powerful army.

Suddenly Tom Mottray startled his companions by exclaiming:

"Good Cæsar! I'll die, or desert, or do something dreadful if this thing doesn't end."

"What thing?" drawled one of the tobacco burners.

"This thing of lounging and smoking as a steady occupation. I've sprawled on the floor on my side of this hut until I've rubbed two rough boards smooth, and I've rubbed the color of the boards into my uniform; my front view is all set up gray as a Johnny Reb. Every angle of my bones has been rounded by changing positions on this floor. As for smoking, I wonder I haven't turned the color of an ancient meerschaum—I've certainly absorbed enough oil of smoke. The hut and everything about it is saturated with tobacco. The blankets smell as if old pipes had been wrapped in them for ages, the bark of the logs of the walls smell of tobacco, you can taste the stuff on the edge of every tin cup—why, I'm nauseated completely and pull a sliver from the cupboards of the roof it tastes almost as strong as a pipe stem. I'm disgusted with the whole business."

"A soldier must have some comfort—smoke is the only one that can be got at present," said Jim Fait, proving the honesty of his sentiment by drawing, in quick succession, several immense clouds from a pipe which, to use a venerable military pun, out-ranked everything else in the regiment.

"I don't believe it!" exclaimed Tom. "It doesn't seem possible that a man is doomed, just because he happens to be a soldier, to have all his strength and spirit and sense ooze out of him at the very season when men everywhere else are feeling their best. Why, if I were at home now I could lift any man of my own weight and raise him above my head; here, my arms are about as strong and shapely as a couple of spoon handles. My chest was full; now 'tis flat, and my

AFTER ROLL CALL.

shoulders want to meet in front. I sleep only by fits and starts; I wake with a dull headache and a most disloyal detestation of the service and the Union and everybody who wants either to help or harm it."

There was a creak and a rustle in a low, narrow bunk across one end of the hut, and Harry Homer displayed a small colorless face and a pair of weak, blue eyes. Then, apparently with great reluctance, he took a pipe from his mouth and said:

"My symptoms exactly. If you know how to prescribe for them you'll save me a walk over to the doctor's tent this morning."

"The first thing necessary, I believe," said Tom, "is to throw away these confounded pipes."

In an instant three men—Tom was one of them—grasped their pipes firmly, as if to hold them more closely to their lips. Then Jim Fait exclaimed, in awe-struck tones:

"The thought of it!"

And Harry Homer, first puffing vigorously for a moment, murmured:

"Dreadful!"

"Of course," said Tom, bitterly. "What ought to be done can't be done—you fellows wouldn't try it for worlds—neither would I, if I let myself think about it. But tobacco certainly isn't the soldier's only friend."

"No?" assented Jim Fait, "there's whisky, but we can't get it."

"And gambling," suggested Harry Homer, "but we haven't enough money left for that, and there's no knowing when we'll see the paymaster."

"They won't do, either of them," said Tom. "Boys, as there's nothing else possible, no other available vice upon which we can 'change off,' I'm going to take pattern after dying sinners and reform."

"Eh!" grunted Jim Fait.

"I mean that I'm going to brace up—go into training, and as a first step, here goes." Saying which he tossed his pipe into the little fire place.

Jim Fait sprang from the floor as if he had been a crouching lion and snatched the pipe from the fire, where it had already begun to blaze, for it consisted about as much of oil as of wood. He blew out the flame—it took a great deal of breath to do it—and eyed the vile bit of briarwood as carefully as if it were a nugget of gold or a roll of greenbacks. Then he blew his fingers, which had been burned during this operation, and said:

"No you don't. I've seen fellows do that before. Before the day was over they'd want to borrow some other fellow's pipe. I'd do almost anything in the world to oblige so good a fellow as you, Tom, but business is business—I'll need my pipe all day long myself." So saying, Jim drew down a particularly stout splinter of one of the roughly split clapboards of the roof, pushed Tom's pipe behind it, and said:

"There, it'll cool in a few minutes, about as soon as your virtuous resolution."

"Nonsense, I'm in earnest," said Tom. "Do bear with me, boys; you know I don't often afflict you with reform move-

"KEEP CLOSE TO THE LINE," SHOUTED THE JUDGE.

ments. Now for bracing up. How's it to be done?"

"You'd better have thought about that before you burned your bridges behind you, or tried to. Gracious! Thinking of what nearly happened to you makes me feel like smoking twice as hard, to keep the atmosphere of the hut from feeling lonesome." And, suiting the action to the word, Jim began to puff and smoke like a Western steamboat.

"First," said Tom, as if talking to himself, "I'll get out of this smokehouse—this black hole of Calcutta—this poison laden atmosphere—"

"Listen to the man!" interrupted Jim. "New converts are always the worst bigots."

"I'll get into pure air and fill my lungs with it just to see how it feels," continued Tom. "Then I'll begin on my arms and chest and get them in condition."

"What'll you do it with?" asked Fait. "Dumbbells or Indian clubs? Of course you'll find plenty of both, military camps are always so full of gymnastic appliances. Tenpins aren't bad for the wind and muscle—suppose you roll two or three matches with somebody? But don't neglect to lead off with a Turkish bath. There's a capital place about five hundred miles from here, and you'll find a couple of tickets in the top drawer of my shaving glass, in New York."

Tom hastily left the hut to avoid the banter, but really, as he looked around, it seemed to him that the suggestions of his tentmates were fully as practical as any he could offer himself. He looked up and down the company street—it was as bare of anything movable as the top of a granite peak. He walked to the upper end of the street and looked to the right and left in front of a long row of officers' huts; nothing was visible but a few ailing soldiers, slouching to and from the doctor's quarters. He retraced his steps, went to the foot of his company street and gazed along the line of cookhouses, but not even a log of wood could he see, for the cooks were wise in their day and generation and knew enough to keep indoors whatever wood they did not want stolen for the hut fires of lazy soldiers.

Finally the mother of invention took pity on him and gave him a hint. He went to the fire place that regards the prize fighter as the bright consummate flower of humanity. So, while the impromptu gymnasts slowly retired to their respective huts, two men—ex-farmers—followed Tom to ask for the loan of the clubs a few moments, the remaining 27 crowded after Murtha, filled the hut, which was inhabited by him and six other warriors, stood in the doorway, or crowded as close to it as possible, and insisted upon hearing, to the minutest detail, the story of the set-to between the company's newly discovered hero and the Philadelphia Bantam.

"Boys," said Tom Mottray to his tentmates, "the company blood is up. The clubs—and their maker—deserve part of the credit, but that little Hibernian runt is entitled to about ten times as much. Now let's take advantage of it and coax the entire crowd to brace up."

"Do it yourself, Tom," suggested Fait, clutching his pipe as if he were dying and the brown briarwood contained the elixir of life. "We're not the men to steal any of the glory another man has earned, are we, Homer?"

"Not we," said the blind bard's namesake, who already was smoking again and sprawling in the remains of his bunk. "We never could descend so low. We don't mind helping, though, in a modest way; while you're doing physical reform and coaxing the other fellows along, Jim and I will smoke up your tobacco to keep it from spoiling—eh, Jim?"

"Confound you," exclaimed Tom, "tobacco smoke has replaced everything else in your lives. You'd rather smoke than eat, or chat, or read, or think, or do anything else but sleep."

"I really believe we would," Jim confessed, after some puffs so voluminous as to make him cough, "and isn't it strange, up to two hours ago any one could have safely said the very same thing about you!"

Tom looked for a moment as if he were trying to change the topic of conversation, but as he did not succeed abruptly quitted the hut and went to that of Murtha. The crowd was still there and the recital of the Mouse-Bantam setto was still in progress, but as soon as it ended Tom elbowed his way in and shouted:

"Boys, I move we start an athletic club in the company, and make Murtha president."

Nobody seconded the motion. To admire a bruiser was very different from being willing to go into training, which was the only idea most of the men had of athletics. Murtha looked quite uncomfortable. Here was a position of honor proposed, but no one seemed eager to extend it to him. At last one brawny, slouching Irishman remarked:

"I'd go in fur it if there wuz any lightweight to match Murtha agin, but there ain't."

"Matches be hanged," said Tom. There was a distinct murmur of dissent at this proposition, but Tom continued:

"If fighting is your only fun you'll get plenty of it when the weather settles. See here, I'll tell you what I'll do to start things. I'll offer a pound plug of 'Natural Leaf' that cost me $2 to the winner of a foot race around the camp, just inside the guard line, and I'll bar myself out in case I come in winner. Murtha shall be judge and—"

Nobody could hear the remainder of the conditions, for there was a general uprising and shouting of "I'm in," "Here goes," "The tobacco's mine," etc. There was a tumultuous shedding of overcoats and tying of shoes and tightening of belts by those who wore them and two or three fellows made a false start, from which they were recalled in a badly winded condition.

"Everybody in the company shall have a chance," said Tom, hurrying from hut to hut to announce the coming event. The huts emptied promptly; even the sick, the lame and the lazy turned out, for a pound of fine tobacco, in the then impecunious condition of the company, was a prize indeed. Even Jim Fait and Harry Homer arose with alacrity and exclaimed:

"Now you're talking."

Tom led the crowd to the guard-house and explained to the officer of the guard and then to the officer of the day, for there were some desertions in those days, and he feared the crowd might be fired upon, on suspicion that an attempt was being made to "break guard." Then there was some delay, for Murtha declined to act as judge—he intended to win that pound of tobacco himself. The officer of the guard finally volunteered to act as judge and walk on an inner line to see that no one played foul by trying to take short cuts. Corporals were sent out at the double quick, in both directions, to notify the guards of what was to happen, and the contestants, numbering about fifty, were placed in line, elbow to elbow. The officer waited until he saw the corporals meet at the opposite side of the camp; then he shouted:

"One—two—three—Go!"

The yell that arose as the crowd started might have been heard miles away; it certainly turned out the whole regiment, officers and all; it also caused one of the enemy sentries on a picket line half a mile away to stop short in his listless tramp, bring his gun to the position of "ready" and look long and intently toward the breastworks that hid all of the camp except roofs and chimney tops. Away went the crowd, no two men running in the same style. Before the first sentry, fifty yards from the guard house, was reached there was no semblance of a line, there was a straggling column reaching half way back to the starting place. Little Murt led the crowd several steps, next came a solemn looking young man who lived in a hut by himself and was called "Preacher," because of his appearanne. Trying to overtake him came Tom Mottray, then followed three fellows almost abreast, and behind them was a cluster of men above whom towered Jim Fait, the tallest man in the company.

A loud howl, as the leader passed the second sentry, announced to those who looked behind them that Jim Fait had turned his ankle and retired from the race; the observers also saw that several of the sick and lame had dropped out and thrown themselves upon the frozen ground. Still there was a large crowd of contestants, and as the judge kept shouting, "Keep close to the guard line!" they ran almost in single file, except when some one tried to pass the man in front of him.

"Keep closer to the line!" shouted the judge. "No short cuts when you reach the sentry at the angle! Get within three paces of him and then turn sharp!"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Recent Literature.

The Latest Volumes that Have Reached the Blade Book Table.

Hubbard Bros., Philadelphia, publish in one volume a "Life of William Tecumseh Sherman," late retired general U. S. A., by Wm. Fletcher Johnson, author of "Stanley's Adventures in Africa," "History of the Johnstown Flood," etc. The work of Mr. Johnson was carefully revised, chapter by chapter, by Major General O. O. Howard, who also writes an introduction. It is not designed that this shall take the place of "Sherman's Personal Memoirs," but it is to show by those who knew him something of the life and character of the man who was so prominent in the great struggle for the preservation of the Union.

In the series published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, entitled Leaders in Science appears "Charles Darwin, his Life and Work," by Charles Frederick Holder, author of "Living Lights," "The Ivory King," "A Strange Company," etc. The author says he has not attempted any discussion of Darwin's theories or their effect upon the scientific world, but has simply given the story of his life, that of one of the greatest naturalists of the world.

"Electricity the Science of the 19th Century" is a sketch for general readers by E. M. Caillard, author of "The Invisible Powers of Nature," published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. The object of the writer was to give such an outline of modern electric science as to be readily understood by readers who have no previous acquaintance with the subject.

Macmillan & Co., New York, are publishing a series of sketches of twelve English statesmen, the latest being of "Peel," by J. R. Thursfield. Beginning with his childhood, it follows him through his career in parliament and office; describes at length the different public events in which he took such a prominent part.

"Story of an Abduction in the Seventeenth Century," by J. Van Lennep, has been translated from the Dutch by Mrs. Clara Bell and revised and corrected in the United States. It is published in pamphlet form by W. S. Gottsberger & Co., 11 Murray street, New York.

In The Rose Library, published by Worthington Co., New York, issued monthly, comes "Her Playthings, Men," by Mabel Esmonde Cahill, with photogravure illustrations.

In the Evolution Series, published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, are the following issues for April 1 and 15: "Scientific Methods," by Francis Ellingwood Abbot, author of "Scientific Theism" and other things of a similar character. The second issue is Herbert Spencer's "Synthetic Philosophy," by Benjamin F. Underwood.

Welch, Fracker & Co., New York City, publish a story entitled "Not to the Swift: a Tale of Two Continents," by Lewis H. Watson, formerly known as Lewis H. Harrison, author of "A Strange Infatuation," etc.

"The Railway Problem," with many illustrated diagrams by A. B. Stickney, is published by D. D. Merrill & Co., St. Paul, Minn. The object of the author is stated to be to contribute toward the solution of the problem which occupies so prominent a place in the thoughts of the people; namely, that of controlling the steady growth and extending influence of corporate power, and of regulating its relations to the public.

From the Globe Library published by Rand, McNally & Co., of Chicago, comes "Idle Time Tales" in which are four stories translated from the French by O. A. Bierstadt. The French authors represented are: Coppee, De Balzac, Daudet and De Musset. These are published in pamphlet form.

In the Town and Country Library, published monthly by D. Appleton & Co., of New York, are stories of "Old New Spain," by Thomas A. Janvier. They are full of the romance of a people passed away, and are exceedingly attractive in their literary style as are all of the works of this author.

In the series of American Novels, published by J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, comes "An Exceptional Case," by Itti Kinney-Reno, the author of "Miss Breckenridge; a Daughter of Dixie." The story is well told, although its ending may not please the majority.

Scrofula

Is more especially than any other a hereditary disease, and for this simple reason: Arising from impure and insufficient blood, the disease locates itself in the lymphatics, which are composed of white tissues; there is a period of fœtal life when the whole body consists of white tissues, and therefore the unborn child is especially susceptible to this dreadful disease. But there is a potent remedy for scrofula, whether hereditary or acquired. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which expels every trace of the disease and gives to the blood the quality and color of health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Get Hood's, Entirely Cured My Boy

"When my boy was two years old he was attacked and suffered a long time with scrofula sores. The physician at length told us to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla, which we did. Two bottles cured him. He is now 10 years old and has not had any sign of scrofula since. We recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all our friends." MRS. E. C. CLIPPER, 8 Kidder St., Cleveland, O.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

The Camp Fire.

☞ Contributions for this department from the old soldiers are solicited by the editor; but short and lively personal and historical sketches, interesting reminiscences, etc., are preferable. Every comrade will be recognized, and no contribution will be overlooked. Nothing from the records is desired, as we are supplied with a full set.

At Ogeechee River.

EDITOR CAMP FIRE—In the Camp Fire, April 2, Magnus Sampson, Co. B, 66th V. V. W. S. S., asks who captured the cannon at Ogeechee River, Ga., about December 1, 1864; and also asks his comrades to prove what he says. This seems to me as though he meant to claim the honor of capturing that cannon.

In the military history of Wisconsin, the 31st Wis. V. I., supported by a few muskets of the 61st Ohio, claim the honor of capturing all that was captured at the Ogeechee river, on December 9, 1864. Now, I wish to write what I have noted in my diary of the skirmish on the Ogeechee river, on that date, to correct said history, and give Magnus Sampson and all comrades as correct a statement as I can, of one of the most interesting skirmishes of the "March to the Sea."

On the day above mentioned the 1st Div. (Red Star) of 20th A. C. came upon a force of the enemy, entrenched across our road to Savannah, where it crossed a branch of the Ogeechee river, and a rice swamp about thirteen miles from that city. The 3d Brig., under Col. West, of the 31st Wis., his regiment in front, was on the right of the division that day, followed by the 2d Brig., under Col. Wm. Cogswell, of the 24 Mass. V. V. I. The 31st Wis. V. I. and the 61st Ohio were deployed on the left of the road and waited for further orders. The 3d Wis. V. V. I. and the 2d Mass. V. V. I., of the 2d Brig., were led through a thick wood until they struck the river and swamp about 60 rods to the right of said road, at a point where a dam crossed the swamp. Along this dam we marched until our right reached nearly across, when a left face halt was made.

We were cautioned to "keep our powder"—nothing was said, however, about faith or prayer at this time; but many different prayers, of very different meaning, were uttered upon that occasion, and the most unwavering, practical faith was called for to give us the necessary courage to face death, either by rebel bullets or drowning in that lake which stretched away in our front. The rice field was flooded by water of unknown depth.

Gen. Cogswell passed to the left, followed by Col. Wm. Hawley, of the 31 Wis. He recrossed the dam and turned to the front, under the woods along the left shore of the lake. At the command, "Forward, march!" we jumped into the water—not like ducks, for we didn't try to swim, but stretched our legs toward the unknown bottom all we could, and even then we found them much too short to keep our bodies from that cold water. Perhaps we needed a washing bad enough; but that was not a pleasant way to take it.

We marched (or rather waded) along until a little ways off the left flank of the enemy, and halted a few minutes while the officers above mentioned hurried along, right up to the enemy's left flank, under cover of large trees. At this time the enemy's cannon opened fire on our line, and Gen. Cogswell and Col. Wm. Hawley waved their caps and swords above their heads, shouting as loud as they could, "Forward! Double-quick! March!"

This was the signal for the assault. We splashed through the water until we struck a dyke, which ran perpendicular and along which we were ordered to run. We made pretty good progress then, having dry land to go on, and we crowded on the left of the flying rebels so that they took a by-way to the left and ran into some other troops of our army.

Maybe those flying rebs were what Magnus Sampson and his comrades captured?

The 3d Wis. V. V. I and 2d Mass. V. V. I. were so far in advance of the 3d Brig., who were on the left, that a few bullets from them reached our line. A large quantity of ammunition and camp equipage was captured at the enemy's position, and I think one cannon. My diary does not not specify that the cannon was captured, but I always had that idea in my memory, and I cry. Finally I joined a company of "home guards" that was being organized and drilled by my uncle, Charles Galloway. I joined, not because I wanted to fight, but because I thought it was safer than to remain at home. One day, shortly after I had become a "soldier brave," 500 Johnnies came down upon us, and I was taken prisoner. The rebs were on one side of a creek, and I mistook them for my comrades. I rode half way across the creek before I discovered my mistake. I started to turn back, and one of the rebs fired, but did not hit me. I was so badly frightened, though, that I imagined I was shot, and would have fell off my horse if we had not been in the water. I did not wish to be shot and drowned, too, so made an effort to reach the bank. When I got to land there were about a dozen armed Johnnies standing around; but I must have looked as bad as I felt, for the rebs saved their ammunition, kept me one day and then let me go. Then I thought I would get in a larger crowd, and joined the 1st Ark. Cav. for three years. After I had been in the service six months I became like a great many others—didn't care much whether I was "killed or cured." About that time our regiment started down South, and there we had many engagements with the bushwhackers; also two battles at Fayetteville, Ark. I would like to hear from some of the "old boys."—JOHN H. HUPSON, Co. E, "Fool," 1st Ark., "Critter," Regiment.

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EDITOR CAMP FIRE—I have been reading the Camp Fire with much interest. I was a high private in the rear rank of Co. G, 27th Mich. Vol. Inft. Joined the regiment at Camp Wilson, went to Crab orchard, and from there we went on an eight-day march over the Cumberland mountains. The first Johnnies I saw were 2,500 prisoners that surrendered at Cumberland Gap. I was taken prisoner October 11, 1863, at the battle of Blue Springs, and was taken to Richmond, with eight others. We were taken into the hall in old Libby prison. The rebel captain told us if we had any money we should give it to him; that our money was not allowed to circulate there; that he would take our names, company and regiment, and when we were paroled we should have it all back again. I had $35, which I gave up. Other comrades gave up more or less. But the captain never paid either principal or interest, and the claim is outlawed by this time. I was confined in Libby prison and Belle Isle until March 20, 1865, when I was paroled with 300 comrades, and we went down the James river on a flag-of-truce boat to City Point, Va., where we were transferred to our steamer, the old New York, which landed us at Annapolis (Md.) navy yard hospital. We were a hard-looking crew; some were nearly naked, ragged, dirty and lousy. Some were too weak to walk down the gang plank to the wharf. The citizens came to see us land. Three of our number died on the passage down. I soon regained my strength and went back and joined my regiment in front of Petersburg, and remained until Lee's surrender.—JAMES CONNER, Co. G, 27th Mich. Inft.

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PENSIONS

THE DISABILITY BILL IS A LAW.

Soldiers Disabled Since the War are Entitled

Dependent widows and parents now dependent whose sons died from effects of army service are included. If you wish your claim speedily and successfully prosecuted, address JAMES TANNER,

Late Commissioners of Pensions, Washington, D.C.

Joined a Larger Crowd.

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"Keep Out of the Homes."

EDITOR CAMP FIRE—Reading General Averill's statement in regard to National Soldiers' Homes, in a recent issue of THE BLADE, I find that the gallant cavalry commander does not touch on the dark sides of life in the Soldiers' Homes. Of course, when you look upon life in these institutions as a matter of bread and butter, the problem is solved to the satisfaction of the inmates. But as a real home it falls far short in every respect. How many tales of sorrow, of family troubles, of untimely deaths and forgotten graves, are connected with these veterans' homes! The Hero of Atlanta, our Uncle Billy Sherman, well knew of what he was speaking when addressing his "boys" during the G. A. R. encampment at Milwaukee. He said:

"Boys, stay away from the soldiers' homes as long as you can!"

No general was ever brought in closer contact with the common soldier; no one high in command knew more about soldiers' homes than he did. You may say what you please to the contrary, but public opinion proclaims us paupers, mostly unworthy of the charity of a liberal nation. Ask Milwaukee, ask Dayton, or Leavenworth for proof, and you will find that we are considered a hard crowd. We are spoken of with utter contempt; we are all condemned for the petty crimes committed by the few; the blue uniform is despised to such a degree that members of the Home will hide in citizens' garb on visits of business or pleasure, because soldiers and tramps are placed on equal footing and looked on with suspicion. Dangers in battles; hardships on long, weary marches; starvation and disease are forgotten; nothing but our faults are now remembered. It must be admitted that there are some among us who deserve no higher place in public estimation; but, taking us on the whole, we are done great injustice. Remember that religion, character, morality, cut no figure with the recruiting officers; consequently, sinners and saints joined hands, fought the battles as comrades, and are now once more thrown together as inmates under the same roof. Undoubtedly the greatest enemy of the veterans is whisky. Whisky played a great role during the rebellion; it has in all wars, if history can be depended on; and it does so even in the soldiers' homes. The grounds of the Milwaukee home, although outside the city limits, are surrounded by more than twenty saloons, mostly low class dives, presided over by men without soul and women without shame. The old vet can not take a single step outside his own gates but what he is tempted to drink, to disgrace himself and to fall below the level of a brute. He falls an easy victim, and in many cases his mind is sorely troubled. Forgotten by friends, and neglected by all who were once dear to him, he drowns his troubles and heartaches in rum!

A soldier's grave is honorable, and a soldier's funeral from a national home is all that can be asked for from a great people. The starry banner of our country enfolds his coffin on its march to the grave, to which he is followed by his sorrowing comrades, whose friendship he formed on the battlefields of the South, and which lasted all through life. His grave is well kept and marked with name, company and regiment, and on every returning Decoration day flowers are placed on it by kindly strangers, who are willing to forgive all our faults and remember only our gallant deeds in the stormy days of the war. Rum has caused sad havoc among the ranks of the survivors of '61-'65, and many a noble son has been laid low. May God have mercy on them and forgive those on whom the heavy responsibility rests. "Keep out of the homes if you can!"—FRED ROGGE, Co. E, 38th O. V. Inft.

A "Few Little Incidents."

EDITOR CAMP FIRE—John H. Files, Co. L, 1st Ala., has stirred up a little "mess" of Northern doubters as to Southern loyalty to the "Bald Eagle." I want to speak of a "few" little "incidents" of the war in the way of rebel cruelty. The killing of the Union preacher, previously mentioned, was only one among thousands.

In Limestone county, Alabama, a man was shot down by a lot of rebs, just for asking them to make less noise because his wife was in a critical condition.

A mother was shot to death, in Jackson county, by a marauding band of rebels.

Six young men were shot to death, and left on the roadside, for resisting the conscript act of Davis's cohorts, in this county.

These are only a few isolated "incidents." Look upon them, ye squirming mass of pollution, and then gaze upon the butchery at New Braunfels, Tex.

Now, go a little further up into the enemy's country—the southern parts of Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, and we see the Knights of the Golden Circle, organized for the purpose of murder of Union men. Why men living in these states hear of rebel atrocities in the South, and in sneering tones speak as does an old soldier in the Camp Fire, knowing as he does, or ought to, of the conspiracy, inspired by the devil and carried out by rebel agents, is a mystery beyond my comprehension. And now comes John Branigan of the 4th Ills. Cav., and tauntingly "wonders" how many reb's John H. Files got away with.

To this implied insult to Southern United States soldiers, I will only say a few words. They served Uncle Sam in a capacity that no other troops possibly could. They fought as hard and long as any other troops. They performed a great deal of secret service that a Northern man could not possibly have done, and more of them sacrificed their lives as spies than did Northern men. The Southern states, notwithstanding rebel impediments, furnished 54,000 men in regular organizations, and thousands enlisted here and there in Northern organizations. Take this into consideration, soldiers, and the slur falls flat.

It is true, and may be hard on some of the poor soldiers; but they failed to make a record which any one else would be proud, and that demon, jealousy, makes them a little cranky. To such I would kindly say for their own good, "temper your manner." Once I had a conversation with a "Democratic" vet., a volunteer from Ohio, who said he enlisted for the pay—$13 per month! "And," he added, "that is what they all fought for!"

Think of it old vets! Think of men leaving lucrative business, peace, plenty and pleasure, for the patriotic sum of three years of freeze, fight and die, and $13 per month! Oh, ye gods and little fishes! What an exalted idea of patriotism! This is the only case of the kind I ever struck, and trust it will be the last.—BUB.

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The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Bone Spavin.

J. W. T., Pennsylvania: In bone spavin, a rest for about six weeks in a wide stall should be given, and for treatment, punching, seatoning, rowelling or repeated blistering is resorted to. The hot iron should be used only by a veterinarian. The amateur had better resort to blistering. For this purpose, take of biniodide of mercury, 1 drachm; lard, 2 ozs, mix well; and after shaving off the hair, rub well into the affected part once a day for six or eight days, washing off once a day with warm soapsuds water. At the end of the time named, clean the part well and rub with unsalted lard. If the desired effect is not reached repeat the blistering.

Thoroughbred Leghorn Fowls.

G. J. B., Kentucky: The editor cannot give you the desired information as to where the eggs of thoroughbred Leghorn fowls can be purchased, as that as you will see, would be giving a free advertisement to the breeder. It would be profitable for breeders to put an

Question Bureau.

Rules.—1. Send your real name and address, and make your questions plain.

2. Do not ask us where you can buy or sell anything, nor ask for addresses of business men or firms. This would be free advertising.

3. Do not ask whether any business man or firm is reliable.

4. Send only questions whose replies will be of general interest to our readers. We reserve the right not to answer queries which we consider are not so. Mathematical problems, puzzles, etc., are barred by this rule.

5. No replies by mail to questions, in any case.

Governments of the World.

A. A. L., Hopkinton, Iowa, and A. J. S., Kleberville, Mo.: The following are the principal governments of the world and the names of their rulers:

Country.	Name of ruler.	Title of ruler.
Abyssinia	Menelik	King.
Afghanistan	Abdur Rahman Khan	Amir.
Annam	Ban-Lun	King.
Argentine Republic	Dr. Carlos Pelegrini	President.
Austria-Hungary	Francis Joseph	Emperor.
Baluchistan	Mir Khodudad	Khan.
Belgium	Leopold II	King.
Bokhara	Seid Abdul Abad	Amir.
Bolivia	Mariano Baptista	President.
Borneo	Hasim Jalilul	Sultan.
Brazil, U.S. of	M. D. DaFonseca	President.
Bulgaria	Ferdinand	Prince.
Chili	Jose Manuel Balmaceda	President.
China	Kuang Hsu	Emperor.
Colombia, U. S. of	Rafael Nunez	President.
Congo Free State	Leopold	Sovereign.
Corea	Li Hung	King.
Costa Rica	J. J. Rodriguez	President.
Denmark	Christian IX	King.
Dominican Republic	Ulises Heureaux	President.
Ecuador	Antonia Florez	President.
Egypt	Tewfik Pasha	Khedive.
France	Sadi Carnot	President.
Germany	William II	Emperor.
Prussia	William II	King.
Bavaria	Otto	King.
Saxony	Albert	King.
Wurtemburg	Charles	King.
Baden	Frederick I	Grand Duke.
Hesse	Louis IV	Grand Duke.
Anhalt	Frederick	Duke.
Brunswick	Prince Albrecht	Regent.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	Frederick Francis III	Grand Duke.
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Frederick William	Grand Duke.
Oldenburg	Peter	Grand Duke.
Saxe-Altenburg	Ernest	Grand Duke.
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha	Ernest II	Duke.
Saxe-Meiningen	George II	Duke.
Saxe-Weimar	Charles Alexander	Grand Duke.
Waldeck-Pyrmont	George Victor	Prince.
Great Britain and Ireland	Victoria	Queen.
Greece	George I	King.
Guatemala	Manuel L. Barillas	President.
Hawaii	Liliuokalani	Queen.
Honduras	Lutz Bogran	President.
Hayti	Hippolyte	President.
Italy	Humbert	King.
Japan	Mutsu Hito	Emperor.
Khiva	Said Mehemed Rehim	King.
Liberia	J. H. W. Johnson	President.
Luxemburg	Adolph	Grand Duke.
Madagascar	Ranavalo III	Queen.
Mexico	Porfirio Diaz	President.
Monaco	Albert	Prince.
Montenegro	Nicholas	Prince.
Morocco	Mulai Hassan	Sultan.
Netherlands	Wilhemina	Queen.
Nicaragua	Dr. Roberto Sacasa	President.
Oman	Seyyid Feysal	Sultan.
Orange Free State	S. W. Reitz	President.
Paraguay	Juan G. Gonzalez	President.
Persia	Nasir-ed Din	Shah.
Peru	Remigio Morales Bermudez	President.
Portugal	Charles I	King.
Roumania	Charles	King.
Russia	Alexander III	Emperor.
Salvador	Carlos Ezeta	President.
San Marino	Matteoni	King.
Sarawak	Sir Charles Brooke	Rajah.
Servia	Alexander I	King.
Siam	Phra Bat Somdetch Phra Pa Yohna	King.
Spain	Alphonso XIII	King.
Sweden and Norway	Oscar II	King.
Switzerland	Dr. E. Welfla	President.
Transvaal	S.J. Paul Kruger	President.
Tunis	Sidi Ali Pasha	Bey.
Turkey	Abdul Hamid II	Sultan.
United States	Benjamin Harrison	President.
Uruguay	Julio Herrera y Obes	President.
Venezuela	Raimundo A. Palacio	President.
Zanzibar	Seyyid Ali	Sultan.

General Lincoln's Exchange—Commodore Perry.

S. M., West Bedford, O.: 1.—Gen. Lincoln, who surrendered Savannah to the British under Cornwallis in May, 1780, was released the following November on parole and returned to his home in Massachusetts until the spring of 1781, when he was exchanged and immediately joined Washington on the Hudson river. He participated in the siege of Yorktown, and Washington appointed him to receive the sword of Cornwallis on the surrender of the British forces.

2.—Oliver Hazard Perry was born in Rhode Island, August 23, 1785; died in Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad, Aug. 23, 1819. He became a midshipman April 1, 1799, and served in the Tripolitan war; he was made a lieutenant in 1807. In February, 1813, he was ordered to join Commodore Chauncey on the lakes, who ordered him to take charge of the vessels at Erie, Pa., on March 27, where he superintended the building of his fleet, consisting of nine vessels, of 54 guns. With this he fought the battle of Lake Erie, on September 10, 1813, and won a brilliant victory. He participated in operations at Detroit, and in the battle of the Thames, Oct. 5, 1813, he took an important part, both with his fleet and as commander of the naval forces, on land. For this he progressed him handsomely, gave him a medal and the rank of captain. He assisted in the defense of Baltimore, and commanded the frigate Java in the squadron sent to the Mediterranean in his command, in 1819, while in the command of a squadron in the West Indies, he was attacked by yellow fever, on the Orinoco river, and died on his birthday, as above recorded. His body is buried at Newport, R. I.

Angora Goats.

In reply to a recent query, a subscriber at Greenland, W. Va., writes that "according to a circular sent out by a New York firm there are now 28,362 pure blood Angoras in the United States and 66,863 high grade. This I take to be their own census, and is far from complete. We suppose they are reared for wool, for their skins, for mutton, and for their value as foragers in cleaning up rough, wild land and keeping it clean. We think most persons engaged in the business have begun by crossing on the common goat. I began that way, and the first cross on the common black goat was invariably pure white and hardy. My goats are poorly kept and do not average over two pounds of wool each. My best year's crop was sold in New York at 35 cents per pound. Much of it was grade wool. It is not quoted as high this year as last year. I would like to correspond with some one who has pure bred Angoras and not too far away, with a view of exchanging bucks with him."

A subscriber at Sunset, Texas, writes that the best goats "are raised extensively in Oregon, Washington, California and New Mexico, with quite a number in Texas. The writer handled them for six years in the state of Washington; are as hardy as mules, live to be 15 and 20 years old, and increase rapidly, one ewe often dropping three kids. They can be kept in timber, as they will live entirely on brush if they can get it, and constantly improve if in pasture; and if provided with a shed will come home to roost as regular as the chickens."

Kinds of Duties.

C. M. P., Washington, D. C.: A specific duty is a fixed sum on each yard, pound, gallon or unit of measure, irrespective of the value of the goods. An ad valorem duty is a certain per cent. of the price of goods at the port from which exported. Thus, the duty on imported horses is $30 per head; on butter, 6 cents per pound; on unbleached cotton cloth, 2 cents per square yard; on brandy, $2.50 per gallon. These are specific duties. The duty on printing paper is 15 per cent. ad valorem; on carpets of wool, flax or cotton, 50 per cent. ad valoreum. These are ad valorem duties. At the custom-house where imported, the importer is obliged to bring his invoice, which must show the price he paid in the foreign country for the goods, and if the duty is computed on that price.

2.—The new tariff duty will reduce the revenues of the government about $65,000,000 per year. It is impossible to give the number of Italians in the principal cities of the United States; that will come later in the reports of the recent census.

3.—The fact that the exports of specie from New York in one week were $1,400,000, while our imports of specie were only $300,000, does not necessarily mean that the balance of trade was against us. We believe, in the case that you mention, part of the gold was used to settle trade balances, however.

Measuring Hay in Stack.

A subscriber at Teff City, Mo., has our thanks for the following rule for measuring hay in the stack:

"Large stacks, well packed, of fine timothy 300 cubic feet will make a ton. Prairie hay, very coarse, large stacks and small stacks, 450 cubic feet to the ton. Millet and all other hay, from 400 to 500 cubic feet. The size of the stack and quality of the hay must be considered. My rule is much more accurate than the Arkansas method of weighing hogs, —i. e., to balance a rail on the fence, tie the hog to one end and a stone to the other, and guess at the weight of the stone."

Planet Vulcan—Damon and Pythias.

M. P. W., Poolesville, Md.: 1.—It is not accepted yet by astronomers that there is a planet revolving around the sun inside the orbit of Mercury. Two astronomers, Professors Watson, of Ann Arbor, and Swift, of Rochester, N. Y., claim to have seen it during the total eclipse of the sun on July 29, 1878, and gave it the name of Vulcan. The only evidence that there is such a planet rests on these observations.

2.—Damon and Pythias were two friends, living in the old city of Syracuse, on the island of Sicily, who have been remembered for many centuries as models of faithful friendship. Pythias having been condemned to death by Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse, begged time to go home and arrange his affairs, offering his own life for the reappearance of his friend. Dionysius consented, and Pythias returned just in time to save Damon's life. Struck by so noble an example of affection, the tyrant pardoned Pythias, and begged to be admitted to their friendship.

3.—Get some good lawyer to suggest a proper course of reading for the law student.

The Jacobins—Jeff Davis.

Pauline, Westville, Mo.: 1.—Robespierre, the French revolutionist, was born in Arras, May 6, 1758. 2.—The Jacobins were the members of a revolutionary club in France a century ago. Their views were extreme as regards the equality of all men, but perhaps no more so than other clubs of revolutionists. If you will consider that there was a constant struggle for office and its spoils among the different revolutionary leaders in Paris, and their friends, you will be able to understand much more thoroughly that the rise and fall of many of them was not because of the principles they held, but because of the success or failure of their schemes for place and power. 3.—It is hardly correct to say that Jeff Davis was not a citizen of the United States. He was debarred, with many others, from holding any office under the United States or in any state, by section 3 of the Fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution, and in his case Congress did not remove the disability imposed by that section.

Columbus's Voyage.

W. M. L., Sharpsville, Ky.: The West India Islands are a part of America, and in discovering them, Columbus was the discoverer of America. He was not the first, however, to reach the continent. John Cabot reached the shores of North America, on the Labrador coast, on June 24, 1497; sailed southward, discovered Newfoundland, and probably came as far south as the coast of Maine. Columbus, in his third voyage, in 1498, reached the mainland of South America, near the mouth of the Orinoco river. 2.—The letters and figures at the end of newspaper advertisements are marks by which the printer tells how long they are to be inserted. "1-15-12" means that the advertisement was first inserted on March 12, and is to run two months. "1f" means "till forbid." "eod" means "every other day." "1-15-12," means it was inserted on the 15th of the month, and is to run 12 times.

Foreign Immigration.

W. W. T., Rhodes, Iowa: 1.—The following table gives the number of foreign immigrants who came to this country in the years named. These are fiscal years, beginning on July 1 and ending on the following June 30:

1881	669,431	1886	334,203
1882	788,992	1887	490,109
1883	603,322	1888	546,889
1884	518,592	1889	444,427
1885	395,346	1890	455,302

Total number of immigrants since 1855, 11,163,385.

2.—The term "classic," in literature, means first in class or rank. It was originally, and is now chiefly, used of the best Greek and Roman writers, but is also used for literary productions of the highest class in modern times.

A Woman's Queries.

A. O., Ariel, Pa.: 1.—We do not know. The principal of any such school will tell you how long a time is required. Elocution is overdone in this country, and we fear it would be a very poor living you could make by giving readings, etc.; nor do we think the chances good to obtain a position as a teacher of elocution, because such positions are very few, comparatively speaking. 2.—Success in dentistry with a woman would depend upon exactly the same things as a man—complete professional knowledge, possessing business qualifications. 3.—Professional nursing is not as hard as scrubbing or washing clothes, for instance; but it is a life requiring very close application amid unpleasant surroundings.

No Bounty for Triplets.

K. T. B., Sandy Spring, Ark., writes to enquire if the parents of triplets are entitled to any premium or bounty because of that fact. They are not. The idea is one of those absurd notions floating among ignorant people, no one knows how. Probably in this case it originated from a Cincinnati newspaper, a year or so ago, offering a premium to the best trio of triplets whose photograph should be forwarded. This was simply a little dodge of an advertising nature, and the offer expired long ago.

Customs Payments.

S. W. M., Greenleaf, Kan.: The secretary of the Treasury has no power to order greenbacks to be accepted in payment for duties, or to pay interest on bonds. They are made payable in coin by a law of the United States, and no cabinet officer has the power to change a law. As a matter of fact, however, gold, silver, gold certificates, silver certificates and the new silver treasury notes are all accepted by the custom houses in payment of duties. The law is directed to mean that customs duties can be required to be paid in gold; and in case of necessity, this requirement would be enforced.

Peddlers Selling Tobacco.

E. M., Sugar Grove, O., asks whether a huckster with a peddler's cart gets a certificate of registration can sell tobacco from his wagon?

A registered peddler may sell tobacco, but not from broken packages. These must be entire, with the revenue stamp upon them. The new tariff law does not change the old law in this respect. A ruling of the Revenue Commissioner, sent in circular form to the collectors some weeks since, touches upon this point. No tax, however, is exacted of the peddler as a requirement in selling tobacco, but it must be in the original packages.

Railroad Mileage.

P. S., Epworth, Iowa: The railroad mileage of the principal countries of the world is as follows:

United States	152,689	Russia	19,162
France	20,000	Austria-Hungary	25,270
Great Britain	20,000	British India	15,245
Ireland	19,812	Canada	14,000
Germany	23,240		

We have not the figures at hand to answer your other questions.

Free Coinage.

J. W. J., Edgar, Neb.: Free coinage of silver refers to the privilege of taking silver in any amount to the mint and having it coined. The mint might or might not charge the actual cost of the coinage, but that matter does not enter into the definition of the word. By free coinage is implied the coinage in unlimited quantities, giving the coin full legal tender powers.

Short Ones.

H. F. G., Toledo, O.: We do not know.

J. L. B., Buena Vista, Colo.: We do not know.

J. S., Daisy, Wash.: Better address a letter of inquiry to "Land Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

C. V. C., Monterey, Ind.: We are unable to tell the nationality or name of the coin of which you send a rubbing.

J. L., Roberts, Wis.: We do not know the law of your state regarding mortgages. You would better consult a lawyer.

A. S., Point Pleasant, W. Va., should send his name. The wild turkey was never used as an emblem of the United States.

N. R. N., Popcorn, Ind.: The prices quoted in the Oil City oil market in the Weekly BLADE are those per barrel for crude oil.

G. W. H., San Diego, Cal.: We do not know when the Federal court sits in Utah. Send your name when you ask questions.

C. G., Colfax, Ills.: We do not know why the term "Sucker State" was applied to Illinois. If any reader can tell, we shall be glad to publish.

A. B. C. D., Toledo, Ohio: The coin you describe is a French 50-centime piece, or half franc; and worth, in our money, a little less than 10 cents.

F. D., Toledo, O.: The largest city in North Dakota, by the census of last year, was Fargo, with a population of 5,613. That of South Dakota was Sioux Falls, 19,154 population.

M. J. L., Gordon, Texas: Your best plan to obtain the information you wish on land questions, is to address a letter of inquiry to the Commissioner of Public Lands, Washington, D. C.

A. L. A., Lincoln, Neb.: We are sorry, but we cannot give addresses. There is no such thing as a "Lapo Mogi diamond." There are no large shells of any beauty in the large lakes. We cannot answer letters of this sort by mail.

G. T. B., who fails to send his address, will find in the Weekly BLADE of March 25, page 2, seventh column, an editorial paragraph as to the comparative increase of the white and black races in the United States, shown by the late census.

F. S. C., Carlton, Ore.: Our answer to your question in a recent issue was furnished by a lawyer whom we supposed well posted on the federal land laws. We would advise you to address a letter of inquiry to the "Land Commissioner, Washington, D. C."

M. D., Oxford, Ind.: Water can be raised over an embankment by a siphon up to about 28 feet; that is, the bend of the siphon must be below the level to which water will be raised in a vacuum by the pressure of the air, and this is practically about 28 feet.

M. M. J., San Antonio, Texas:—We cannot understand why you should ask about information concerning the educational advantages of San Antonio and Southwestern Texas, when you are living there. You are in a position to know much more about it than ourselves.

S. R. S., Somerset, Kan.: Thompson's History of the Tariff gives the effect of our various tariffs upon the industries of the countries. 2.—The German government protects its industries by a protective tariff, and so does every civilized nation in Europe save Great Britain.

F. H. E., Home, Tenn.: 1.—We cannot advise any young man to enter the regular army. 2.—A rooster does not crow regularly at midnight. If awakened from any cause during the night he is liable to crow, but does not crow at any specified hour. 3.—It is impossible to advise you.

W. C. H., Coalinga, Cal.: In the preparation of the list of laws of the late Congress, in THE BLADE of March 12, the statement that the Hiscox anti-pre-emption law repeal bill passed was incorrect. As to your other questions, address a letter of inquiry to "Land Commissioner, Washington, D. C."

W. L. K., Cascade, Mont.: It is a principle well settled that one man cannot divert water from the land of another to the latter's loss, without being liable for damages. The case, however, is one which depends largely upon the laws of your own state, and your best plan is to consult a lawyer.

L. S., Dennison, Ohio, asks which is correct: "I drank two cupfuls of coffee" or "I drank two cupfuls of coffee." That depends on what you mean. If you have two different cups, both full of coffee, and empty both, the first is correct. If you have one cup, and have it filled twice, the second is correct.

H. E. J., Joy, O.: The 1891st year since the beginning of our era began on January 1 last, and will end at midnight on December 31 next. It is the year 1891 all the time between these two points. You will find a full discussion of this in the Bureau of Weekly BLADE of April 23, under the heading "January 1, 1901."

E. S. M., Oxford, Kan.: 1.—We published a long article about the banana a few months ago in the Question Bureau, and cannot be constantly repeating. 2.—Edgar W. Nye, commonly called "Bill Nye," was once editor of a paper in Wyoming. Colonel Moloney Hiram Building died at his home on Long Island, in 1878.

A. S., Tuscarawas, O.: 1.—Xantippe was the wife of Socrates. 2.—Preserved milk is only another name for condensed milk. New milk is evaporated by a low degree of heat until a large portion of the water is expelled; a quantity of sugar is added, and then it is sealed up in air-tight cans.

C. K., Eleanor, Kan.: we have no means of knowing the price of land in the Argentine Republic. Since the financial crash there, all industries are prostrated, taxes are enormously high, business is at a standstill, and it is a country decidedly unfavorable for an English-speaking man to live. You can do better any where in the United States than there.

J. T. C., Whitney, Texas, is in trouble. His lady love, while in his company, flirted with an old admirer, and he wants to know if telling he was "an old friend." Now J. T. C. wants to know our definition of "friend." We must refer him to the dictionary for the regular definition, with the added information that when a girl wants to flirt, "friend" is usually used as a synonym for "lover."

A. D. L., Stoutsburg, Ind.:—1.—The torpedo boat you speak of is part of the American navy. We hope you do not think it necessary for the newspapers to keep on talking about it, year after year. 2.—The Italian navy is certainly much superior to ours. In the Bureau of Weekly BLADE of April 23, you will find a full account of Italy's navy.

CAN YOU BELIEVE IT?

We know it is hard to believe, and yet it is true, that every day, persons who ask for CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, have handed out to them something which looks like C-A-R-T-E-R-'S, and yet is not.

They are put up in a RED wrapper, and closely imitate "C-A-R-T-E-R-'S" in general appearance. But it is a fraud!!!

The unsuspecting purchaser, who wants CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, because he knows their merit, and is sure of their virtues, goes home with a fraud and imitation in his pocket.

HEED THE WARNING.

Don't be deceived and do not be imposed upon with an imitation of what you want. You want CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, because you know their value and their merit. THEY NEVER FAIL.

When you go to buy a bottle of CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, ask for "C-A-R-T-E-R-'S," be sure you get "C-A-R-T-E-R-'S," and take nothing but the genuine CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

The Sunday School.

Captivity of Israel.

LESSON VIII., SUNDAY, MAY 24, 1891.

Golden Text—Because ye have forsaken the Lord, he hath also forsaken you.—2 Chron. 24:20.

LESSON TEXT.

(2 Kings 17:6-18.)

6. In the ninth year of Hoshea the king of Assyria took Samaria, and carried Israel away into Assyria, and placed them in Halah and in Habor by the river of Gozan, and in the cities of the Medes.

7. For so it was, that the children of Israel had sinned against the Lord their God, which had brought them up out of the land of Egypt, from under the hand of Pharaoh king of Egypt, and had feared other gods,

8. And walked in the statutes of the heathen, whom the Lord cast out from before the children of Israel, and of the kings of Israel, which they had made.

9. And the children of Israel did secretly those things that were not right against the Lord their God, and they built them high places in all their cities, from the tower of the watchmen to the fenced city.

10. And they set them up images and groves in every high hill, and under every green tree.

11. And there they burnt incense in all the high places, as did the heathen whom the Lord carried away before them; and wrought wicked things to provoke the Lord to anger:

12. For they served idols, whereof the Lord had said unto them, Ye shall not do this thing.

13. Yet the Lord testified against Israel, and against Judah, by all the prophets, and by all the seers, saying, Turn ye from your evil ways, and keep my commandments and my statutes, according to all the law which I commanded your fathers, and which I sent to you by my servants the prophets.

14. Notwithstanding, they would not hear, but hardened their necks, like to the neck of their fathers, that did not believe in the Lord their God.

15. And they rejected his statutes, and his covenant that he made with their fathers, and his testimonies which he testified against them; and they followed vanity, and became vain, and went after the heathen that were round about them, concerning whom the Lord had charged them, that they should not do like them.

16. And they left all the commandments of the Lord their God, and made them molten images, even two calves, and made a grove, and worshipped all the host of heaven, and served Baal.

17. And they caused their sons and their daughters to pass through the fire, and used divination and enchantments, and sold themselves to do evil in the sight of the Lord, to provoke him to anger.

18. Therefore the Lord was very angry with Israel, and removed them out of his sight; there was none left but the tribe of Judah only.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

The king of Assyria took Samaria, and carried Israel away into Assyria (v. 6). This was not the same king of Assyria who repented at the preaching of Jonah. That repentance postponed the captivity of Israel for a season. If, indeed, Israel had repented of its transgressions when Assyria repented of its misdoings, Israel might have been permanently spared its captivity; but the repentance of Assyria could not save Israel, if Israel kept on sinning. It is very well for us to call on our enemies to repent, and it is very well for them to do so; but unless we repent of our own sins, we shall gain very little from other people's repentance.

The children of Israel had sinned against the Lord their God, which brought them up out of the land of Egypt (v. 7). As we read the story of the Israelites, we are impressed with a sense of their ingratitude. The richest favors at God's hands were insufficient to keep them in his service. Yet in this they were much like other people. Prosperity does not in itself make men grateful to God. A man's religion does not commonly increase in proportion to his growing wealth. He is rarely more religious in health than in sickness. Many a person who, in the hour of need, calls earnestly on God to succor and supply him, fails, when he has received the desired blessing, to thank God for it, and to prove his gratitude by trustful obedience. Like wayward Israel, he sins against the Lord who has brought him out of bondage.

And walked in the statutes of the nations, whom the Lord cast out from before the children of Israel (v. 8). It is a mistake to suppose that if evil-doers only had before their eyes a plain example of the consequences of such a course as they are pursuing, they would turn and do differently. An evil example is more likely to be followed than shunned. An intemperate father is not sure that his sons will be total abstainers. If the father is punished for stealing, that fact in itself does not make the son strictly honest. When a majority of a band of robbers are shot down as outlaws, the others of them do not, as a matter of course, desert their life of crime. Something more is necessary, to keep us from sinning, than the knowledge that others have been punished for doing as we do.

Yet the Lord testified unto Israel, by the hand of every prophet, and of every seer, saying, Turn ye from your evil ways (v. 13). It was from no lack of warning that Israel went astray. And whoever is punnished for sinning, he must admit, as he looks back, that both his duty and his danger were plainly pointed out to him in ample season for him to turn and be saved. If any father thinks that, because he has given good advice to his children, they will surely walk in the right way, he makes a sad mistake. Every teacher ought to realize that the speaking of sound words to a scholar by no means saves or shields that scholar. Telling a young person what is wise and what is right is very well as far as it goes, and such telling is a duty; but this alone is not sufficient to keep any person from ruin. Some of the best advised people in the world are chief among wrong-doers. To be told what is right is one thing. To do what is right is another thing.

They followed vanity, and became vain (v. 15). They followed emptiness, and became empty. There is nothing in sin that satisfies. Even for this life there is no true comfort, no contentment, in evil-doing, or in vain living. A young man who gives himself to sinful pleasures loses strength, loses health, loses good looks, loses all the signs and all the attainments of true manhood. He deteriorates, instead of progressing, as the years go by. A young woman who has no higher aim than to dress well and to appear to advantage, does not, in the long run, secure even that which she lives for. She cannot have real power in any sphere while failing to recognize her higher capabilities. If a man devotes himself to chasing a "will-o'-the-wisp," he is more likely to flounder in the marsh than he is to get a brilliant light to illuminate his home. No man will grow fat, however puffed up he may be, through feeding on the east wind. Only the bread of life and the water of life can satisfy or refresh the soul of man. He who follows emptiness, shall become empty.

They caused their daughters to pass through the fire (v. 17). They hoped to be the gainers by sacrificing, or risking, their sons and daughters. Parents who are unfaithful to their own best interests, and unfaithful to their God, cannot be depended on for faithfulness to their children. Children are sure to be the sufferers by the godlessness and irreligion of their parents. Even if the parents are sincere in their attachment to that which is false in doctrine or wrong in practice, their sincerity does not protect their children from the consequences of such error. If they train their children to think that they can save themselves, or that God's forgiveness is to be purchased by penance; if they teach by example that falsehood, or dishonest, or impure speech, is to be tolerated: if they misuse their time, or squander their money, or defile and injure themselves by liquor-drinking, or tobacco-using, or gluttony, parents are not only themselves to blame for it, but they cause their sons and their daughters to pass through the fire, and to be undone. Holding Building called at his home on Long Island, in 1878.

Therefore the Lord was very angry with Israel, and removed them out of his sight (v. 18). God gave to the Israelites the privilege of being his peculiar people, of occupying a land where his favor to them was evidenced in every way of representing him before the nations of the earth. The Israelites did not care to have the position thus preferred them. They were unwilling to be known as God's children. They preferred other gods to Jehovah. They refused to obey his commandments. They defied his authority. Again and again God sent special messengers to them, with invitations and warnings; but the foolish and rebellious Israelites were determined not to serve God, or to seek his favor. Then he cast them out of the land where he had proposed to give them his blessing. What else could he do? God is trying the same thing over again with successive generations. He asks us to be his children, to represent him before the world, to receive salvation at the hands of his Son, to enjoy his continued favor. When we refuse this invitation once, he is quite likely to make it again and again. But the time comes when he withdraws his personal acceptance of his richest blessings. He permits us to choose for ourselves; and if we decide not to be his children, he removes us out of his sight—away from his loving presence and smile—forever.—[H. Clay Trumbull in S. S. Times.

"I Am So Tired,"

Is a common exclamation at this season. There is a certain bracing effect in cold air which is lost when the weather grows warmer; and when Nature is renewing her youth, her admirers feel dull, sluggish and tired. This condition is due entirely to the impure condition of the blood, and its failure to supply healthy tissue to the various organs of the body. It is remarkable how disagreeable symptoms can be driven out by a good medicine at this season. Possessing just those purifying, building-up qualities which the body craves, Hood's Sarsaparilla soon overcomes that tired feeling, tones the appetite, purifies the blood, and, in short, imparts vigorous health. Its thousands of friends as with one voice declare, "It Makes the Weak Strong."

A CLOVER'S CORKSCREW.

How a Plant Protects Itself From Sheep—Vegetable Ingenuity.

The subterranean clover has been driven by its numerous enemies to take refuge at last in a very remarkable and almost unique mode of protecting its offspring. This particular kind of clover affects smooth and close-cropped hill sides, where the sheep nibble down the grass and other herbage almost as fast as it springs up again.

Now, clover seeds resembles their allies of the pea and bean tribe in being exceedingly rich in starch and other valuable constituents. Hence, they are much sought after by the inquiring sheep, which eat them off wherever found, as exceptionally nutritious and dainty morsels. Under these circumstances, the subterranean clover has learnt to produce small heads of bloom, pressed close to the ground, in which only the outer flowers are perfect and fertile, while the inner ones are transformed into tiny, wriggling corkscrews.

As soon as the fertile flowers have begun to set their seed, by the kind aid of the bees, the whole stem bends downward, automatically, of its own accord; the little corkscrews then worm their way into the turf beneath; and the pole ripen and mature in the actual soil itself, where no prying ewe can poke an inquisitive nose to grub them up and devour them.

Cases like this point in certain ways to the absolute high-water mark of vegetable ingenuity; they go nearest of all in the plant-world to the simulitude of conscious animal intelligence.

A FEW DON'TS AROUND THE HOUSE.

Don't dust your furniture with a feather duster; its like cleaning an egg cup by stirring the egg around. Use a cloth. If it is lightly oiled, so much the better for the woodwork.

Don't put furnishings with big designs, in a small room, it will make the room look the smaller. Keep in the rule of proportion. Its like a little woman with a skinny face wearing a big foot ball of a hat, which only accentuates her sharp features the more.

Don't be vague in your furnishings and get this and that and the other thing because each by itself is pretty, but take the object of a room first into consideration, and live up to it, then take one color as a guide and select all others in harmony with it.

Don't let aestheticism overwhelm common sense to that degree that your windows are so profusely "got up" as to make ventillation or the washing of them a difficult job.

Don't forget that a clever woman is not content to be well gowned; she must also be well placed, and she will not be pleased with a room that gives her a blue background when blue is a trying and unbecoming color to her.—[Uphols terer

Gratitude

Is a rare virtue; but the grateful people, that S. S. S. has cured, after physicians had declared them incurable, number way up in the thousands. Oscar Wiles of Huntingburg, Ky., says: "For years I was afflicted with a blood taint, that baffled the skill of the best

PHYSICIANS.

The disease affected my eyes until I was almost blind. I am thankful to say that a few bottles of S. S. S. cured me entirely. My eyesight is completely restored, and my general health is better than it has been for years."

Book on Blood and Skin Diseases free. The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga

Young Mothers!

We Offer You a Remedy which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

Robs Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.

After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I suffered but little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward usual in such cases.—Mrs. ANNIE GAGE, Lamar, Mo., Jan. 15th, 1891.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book to Mothers mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Talmage's Sermon.

TALMAGE ON A WEDDING FEAST.

An Entertainment Grander Than Any Ever Seen on Earth, Which Lasts Forever—Everything Ready, and Those Who Lag Will Be Shut Out.

The subject of Dr. Talmage's sermon on Sunday, May 10, was "Invitation to a Wedding," and the text, Luke xiv., 17: "Come, for all things are now ready."

Holy festivities to-day. We gather other sheaves into the spiritual garner. Our joy is like the joy of heaven. Spread the banquet, fill all the chalices. We are not to-day at the funeral of a dead Christ: we are celebrating the marriage of the King's son.

It was an exciting time in English history when Queen Elizabeth visited Lord Leicester at Kenilworth Castle. The clocks in all the towers and throughout the castle were stopped at the moment of her arrival, so continuing to point to that moment as the one surpassing all others in interest. The doors of the great banqueting hall were opened. The queen marched in to the sound of the trumpets. Four hundred servants waited upon the guests. It was a scene that astonished all nations when they heard of it. Five thousand dollars a day did the banquet cost as it went on day after day.

Cardinal Wolsey entertained the French ambassadors in Hampton Court. The best cooks of all the land provided for the table. The guests were kept hunting in the parks all day, so that their appetites might be keen, and then in the evening hour they were shown into the banqueting hall, with table aglitter with imperial plate, and ablush with the very costliest wines, and the second course of the feast was made of food in all shapes, of men and birds and beasts, and dancing groups, and jousting parties riding upon each other with uplifted lances. Lords and princes and ambassadors, their cups gleaming to the brim, drank first to the health of the King of England, and then to the health of the Emperor of France. That was the banquet that Cardinal Wolsey spread in Hampton Court.

But to-day, my brothers and sisters, I invite you to a grander entertainment. My Lord, the King, is the banqueter. Angels of God are the cupbearers, all the redeemed are guests; the halls of eternal love frescoed with light, and paved with joy, and curtained with unfading beauty are the banqueting place, the harmonies of eternity are the music, the chalice of God are the plate, and I am one of the servants come out with invitations to all the people, and ch, that you might break the seal of the invitation and read in ink of blood, and with the tremulous hand of a dying Christ; "Come, come, for all things are now ready."

Sometimes there have been great disappointments at a banquet. The wine has given out, or the servants have been rebellious, or the lights have failed; but I walk all around the banqueting table of my Lord to day, and I find everything complete, and I swing open the door of this banqueting house and I say: "All things are now ready."

Illustrating my text, I go on and in the first place say that the Lord Jesus Christ is ready. Cardinal Wolsey did not come into the banqueting hall until the second course of the feast and when he entered booted and spurred, all the guests arose and cheered him; but I have to tell you that our banqueter, the Lord Jesus Christ, comes in at the beginning of the feast. Ay, he has been waiting for his guests, waiting for some of them 1891 years, waiting with mangled feet, waiting with hand on the punctured side, waiting with hand on the incarnated temples, waiting, waiting! Wonder it is that the banqueter did not get weary and say: "Shut the door and let the laggards stay out." No, he has been waiting. How much he is in earnest! Shall I show you? I gather up all the tears that flooded his cheek in sympathy, all the blood that channelled his brow and back and hand and foot, to purchase our redemption. I gather up all the groans coming from midnights chill and mountain hunger and desert loneliness, and I put them into one bitter cry, gather up all the pangs that shot from cross and spike and spear, into one groan—I take one drop of sweat on his brow, and I put it under the glass of the gospel, and it enlarges to lakes of sorrow, to oceans of agony. That Christ to-day, emaciated and worn and weary, comes here, and with a pathos in which every word is a heartbreak, and every sentence a martyrdom, he says to you and he says to me: "Come, come, for all things are now ready."

All there is one word of five letters that I would like to write; but I have no sheet fair enough to write it on, and no pencil good enough to inscribe it. Give me a sheet from the heavenly records, and some pencil used by an angel in describing a victory, then with hand struck with supernatural energy, and with pencil dipped in everlasting mourning, I will write it out in capitals of love: J-E-S-U-S. Jesus! is his cry that is waiting for your hand for me, for we are on the same platform before God. How long he waited for me! How long he has waited for you! Waiting as a banqueter waits for his delayed guests, the meats smoking, and the beakers brimming, and the minstrel with his fingers on the stiff string ready to strike at the first clash of the hoofs at the gateway. Waiting as a mother waits for a boy that ten years ago went off dragging her bleeding heart after him.

But I remark again, not only Christ is waiting, but the Holy spirit is waiting. Why are some sermons a dead failure? Why are there songs that do not get their wing under the people? Why are there players that go no higher up than a hunter's hallo? Because there is a missing link that only the Holy Spirit can make. If that spirit should come through this assemblage this morning, there would be a power felt like that when Saul was unhorsed on the road to Damascus, like as when Lydia's heart was broken in her fine store, like as when 3,000 souls were lifted out at midnight into midnoon at the Pentecost. Do you notice that sometimes that Spirit takes an insignificant agency to save a soul? I think it is very often that at just one passage of Scripture, just one word of Scripture, a soul is saved because the Holy Scripture gives it supernatural power. Do you know what it was that saved Martin Luther? It was that one verse: "The just shall live by faith." Do you know what it was that brought Augustine from his horrible dissipations? It was that one verse: "Put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ, and make no provision for the flesh, to fulfil the lusts thereof." Do you know what it was that saved Hedley Vicars, the celebrated soldier? It was the one passage: "Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved." Do you know what it was that brought Jonathan Edwards to Christ? It was the one passage: "Now unto him be glory forever and ever."

Then I go on and tell you the church is ready. There are those here who say: "No one cares for my soul." We do care for it. You see a man bowing his head in prayer and you say: That man is indifferent." That man bows his head in prayer that the truth may go to every

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK, 112,000.

A FINANCE PRIMER.

On August 31, 1814, specie payments were suspended by all banks, except in New England. The administration found itself confronted by very serious financial problems. The specie in the country was being diminished by exportation; there was a large amount of paper currency issued by banks in circulation, but it had depreciated largely in value after the suspension of specie payments; all kinds of business were at a stand-still; the proposition was renewed for establishing a United States bank, but it was voted down; and on February 24, 1815, an act of Congress became a law authorizing the issue of treasury notes.

This act authorized the issue of treasury notes to an amount not exceeding $25,000,000; those of a denomination of less than $100 were made payable to bearer, and bore no interest; those of the denominations of $100 or more were payable to order, transferable by indorsement and bore interest at 5 2-5 per cent per annum. The language of the large notes was as follows:

The United States promise to receive this note for one hundred dollars, with interest from the date hereof, at 5 and 2-5 per cent per annum, in all payments to them, or to issue on demand 6 per cent stock for the principal and interest thereof, to....., or order, agreeable to the act of Congress of the 24th of February, 1815.

It will be seen that the principal and interest were not made payable at any specified time, but that the notes were everywhere receivable in all payments to the United States. The holders of the small treasury notes were authorized to exchange them in sums of not less than $100 for certificates of funded stock bearing interest at 7 per cent. The following was the form of the smaller notes:

Receivable everywhere by the UNITED STATES

In payment of duties, taxes and public lands.
Treasury Department, March 25, 1815.

The United States promises to receive this note for five dollars in all payments to them, or to fund the amount at 7 per cent interest, on request, in receivable to the act of Congress, February 24, 1815.

There were nearly $5,000,000 of the large notes, and a little over $3,000,000 of the small ones issued.

The total issues under these five acts, given above, amounted to $36,680,794. None of the notes, under any issue, had any legal tender quality, and Congress, without debate, rejected the only proposition made to give them that quality. They all depreciated in value, and were all funded eventually, between the close of the war and the year 1820.

25.—Treasury Notes of 1837.

From 1815 to 1837 there was no resort by the government to the expedient of paper issues to relieve its finances. In 1836 the charter of the second bank of the United States expired, and party spirit prevented its re-charter; then followed the financial crash of 1837, and again the administration recommended, and Congress authorized, the issue of interest-bearing treasury notes as forms of short loans.

The first issue was of $10,000,000, under the law passed by Congress in the winter of 1837. About $3,000,000 were issued at the nominal rate of interest of 1-1000 per cent, $3,000,000 at 2 per cent, and over $4,000,000 at 5 per cent. The low interest rate of part of these led to their being immediately presented in payment of taxes, and over $5,000,000 were thus retired (as the law specified that they should not be re-issued) before the whole amount was issued.

On May 21, 1838, a supplementary bill became a law authorizing treasury notes to the amount of the issue of October, 1837, which had been redeemed and cancelled, but not to exceed $10,000,000, and permitting their re-issue. On March 31, 1840, a bill became a law for the issue of treasury notes which should bear interest at not less than 2 per cent, transferable only by indorsement. Under this act the issues amounted to $7,114,251.

The re-chartering of the United States bank was one of the issues in the Presidential campaign of 1840. HARRISON, the Whig candidate, was successful, but died one month after his inauguration, April 4, 1841. The Whig party favored a United States bank, and was opposed to the issue of treasury notes. Hon. THOMAS EWING, Secretary of the Treasury under HARRISON, in his report to Congress at the extra session, on May 31, 1841, stated that in the past four years the government expenditures had exceeded its revenues by over $31,000,000.

Of about $26,000,000 of treasury notes issued under the various acts enumerated above from October 12, 1837, only about $6,000,000 were outstanding. Mr. EWING objected to the issuing of treasury notes, and recommended an issue of bonds redeemable after eight years. After a bitter debate in Congress, a bill for this purpose became a law on July 21, 1841, by the issue of bonds bearing 6 per cent interest with three years to run; it was also provided that they should not sell below par. Only a little over $5,500,000 were sold, the short time making them objectionable as a permanent investment.

The death of the President changed the policy of the administration as Mr. TYLER was inimical to a United States bank, and he vetoed a bill to re-charter that institution. Various other issues of treasury notes were made up to the close of his term.

From 1837 to 1844 treasury notes amounting to $47,002,900 were issued under eight different acts, of which $46,216,935 were redeemed by the close of 1845; the lowest denomination for any one note was $50. The amount authorized by these several acts was $31,000,000; the remainder consisted of re-issues. The notes issued under the act of October 12, 1837, and the six succeeding acts, were all printed from the same set of plates, and the different rates of interest were inserted in writing. A new set of plates was prepared for notes issued under the act of March 3, 1843, in which the words "with interest at the rate of 1 mill per $100 per annum" were engraved in the body of the notes; these notes were the largest in size ever issued, measuring eight by four inches.

THE BIBLICAL ARGUMENT FOR RUM.

It has long been one of the favorite arguments of those who support and defend the Rum Power and the saloon, to say that if the use of intoxicants had been considered sinful, it would have been prohibited in express terms in the Scriptures. They point to the fact that the denunciations of the Bible are against those who abuse intoxicants; that woes are denounced upon drunkards, but nothing is said about those who use wine in moderation. They also point to the miracle at Cana of Galilee, the first of the wondrous works of CHRIST, where he turned water into wine for the wedding feast, and they claim that if the use of wine were wrong, He certainly would not have exercised His miraculous power to furnish it. Again, they point to the historic fact that wine in all those countries was then a common beverage, and it is today; and triumphantly sum up their argument by saying that because one man can not control his appetite and becomes a drunkard, it does not follow that all other men, especially those who do possess this power of self-control, shall be deprived of the privilege of drinking in moderation.

This sounds well, but it does not bear close analysis. It would be a fairly good argument, if the intoxicants of Biblical days were the same as those we have now; but they were not. The ancients knew neither the art of brewing or of distilling; they knew nothing of alcohol; it had never been separated from the wine in which it was produced by fermentation. There probably was not a wine produced in Palestine, or in any of the warm countries of the ancient world, which contained over 12 per cent of alcohol, and it is more than probable that the usual proportion was but 5 or 6 per cent. They had nothing of the nature of whisky or brandy, or any other distilled liquors, in those days.

The argument has been made, and it has much probability, that in the hot summers of Palestine—and the grape ripens there during very warm weather—to express the juice and attempt to ferment it, it would pass at once from the alcoholic to the acetic stage of fermentation with the result of producing vinegar instead of alcohol. Hence it is probable that after the grape juice was expressed, it was boiled, and then enclosed in skins or earthen jars, and the air shut out, by which means it was preserved sweet. Such wine would probably ferment but very slowly; and if the boiling were continued to the point of a syrup, this of itself would prevent fermentation; and the syrup would have to be diluted with water before the process could begin.

It is undoubtedly true that in the ancient world wine was fermented, and possessed intoxicating qualities when drank to excess. This needs no argument, for the Bible is full of reference to drunkenness and drunkards. The evidence that Bible wines were never intoxicating is very weak, and will not stand the test of thorough examination; though we believe it to be a fact that the great bulk of the wine consumed ordinarily was a sweet grape juice, preserved by boiling, with perhaps a very small per cent of alcohol, and which would require the drinking of immense quantities within a short time to produce intoxication.

The difficulty with those who argue as quoted above, is that they assume that the conditions existing at that day regarding intoxicants were practically the same as now. We have shown that there were neither malt nor distilled liquors at that time; drunkenness was by no means the prevailing vice it is to-day; in fact, it is safe to say that drunkenness was very rare then as compared with the present time. The only safe way of judging is to take the tenor of the teachings of the Bible, apply it to present conditions, and see what would have been the judgment of the inspired penmen on modern alcoholism.

No argument can be valid that assumes the modern status as prevailing at the time the Bible was written. Even if the drinking of the mild wines, the larger proportion of which were certainly non-intoxicating, is permitted by the inspired writers, that by no means gives the sanction of their authority to the drinking of whisky, brandy, beer, and the other highly intoxicating drinks of modern times which were then unknown; nor does it render respectable a saloon, nor give any authority for allowing this demoralizing institution to continue to curse humanity. Had we in this day and generation nothing more intoxicating than such wine as they made in Palestine in the days of CHRIST, the evils of the drink habit would be infinitely less than they are now.

There can be no valid argument drawn from the Scriptures to support either drunkenness or the occupation of making men drunkards; and the latter is the mission of the saloon. It is the school wherein men are trained in this debasing vice. The question of its suppression is not so much a religious one as it is one of morals and economics. We do not believe that a man can, consistently with the spirit of Christianity, be a drinking man, even in moderation; for his example is a stumbling-block in the way of others, and St. PAUL gave the Christian rule when he declared that "if meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no meat"—that is, if anything, even innocent in itself, were a stumbling-block to another, he would avoid it. And as a social and economic question, there is no doubt that the abolition of the saloon would be of enormous benefit to the entire community, as well as to the individuals who are the slaves of the drink habit. There is no argument which can be drawn from the Bible to interfere with the movement to

Pulverize the Rum Power.

A SECTIONAL HOWL.

A correspondent at Brownsville, I. T., writes to us because we have referred to the fact that the new tariff law has cheapened sugar. He says:

Don't you see that the masses of the people favor a reduction of the tariff on the necessaries of life, and favor a tariff for revenue only, and that to be placed upon luxuries, the very principle and embodied in the Mills bill?

No sir, we do not see anything of the sort. The question was clearly before the people of the United States in 1888, in the election of the President and House of Representatives. The campaign of that year was run squarely on Democratic tariff reform on one side, and protection on the other, and protection won. Hence it won't do to say that the people want a revenue tariff. A part of the people do, but simply because they do not understand the question in all its bearings. Again, the Mills bill was not based upon the principle of reducing the duties on the necessaries of life, and placing heavy duties on luxuries—not by any manner of means. It did not change the duty on raw sugar at all. It reduced the duty slightly on certain grades of refined sugar, but kept the duty up on the raw article. Had it passed, sugar would not have been a bit cheaper to the American consumers, but we would have paid our money to the foreign workingmen in place of the American workingmen in American refineries. Again he says:

Don't you, as well as every one else, know that a Republican Congress would not have reduced the tariff on sugar if it had not been a Southern product?

No, sir; the statement is a stupid falsehood. You seem to be ignorant of the fact that while taking the duty off imported raw sugar, Congress embodied a provision by which American sugar producers in the South are paid a bounty of 2 cents on every pound of raw sugar they make, by the federal government, which is better to the Southern sugar planter than to allow the duty to remain, and infinitely cheaper to the people of the United States. Again our friend says:

If the reduction of the tariff on sugar produced by the Southern states is so beneficial, why did not Congress reduce the tariff on Northern and Eastern products manufactured there for the necessary comforts of the masses?

The reduction of the duty on raw sugar was beneficial, simply because it reduced the price of sugar to the people; and it reduced the price because of the fact that we do not raise but a very small part of the sugar we use. The great bulk of it must come from abroad; hence the competition of the home growers could not reduce the price to the consumers. It is entirely different with any product of which we can grow or manufacture enough for our needs in this country. The home competition, fostered by the tariff, renders it possible for American buyers to be furnished with American goods, made by American workmen, as cheaply as if brought from abroad. He further says:

The new tariff law protects Republican industries in the North and East and leaves open to the world, free, those of the South and West. Those Democratic members did well in opposing a bill filled with sectional discrimination.

The imputation that the new tariff law is sectional and discriminates against the South is abolutely false, and nobody but a hide-bound partisan could make it. The sections of our country which are not manufacturing should use every means to attract manufacturers. The South has every natural requirement for a magnificent manufacturing country, and should take such steps as will attract capital and industries there. The drift of our industries is largely westward, and the time will come when all the thriving Western cities will be manufacturing centers. The nation has passed the time when the country shall be entirely agricultural; and it would be well for our friends in the Southwest who entertain the same views as our correspondent, to open their eyes to the real facts of the case. The new tariff law is not going to injure them, but will help them; and especially will this be true if they shake off their sloth and invite or create industries among them.

BLAINE CORNERS SALISBURY.

Mr. BLAINE's note of April 14 in reply to Lord SALISBURY on the Bering sea controversy, has been made public. He states that modifications have been made in two of the questions to which Lord SALISBURY objected in their original form, and that the additional query regarding alleged damages to British vessels is accepted, if the condition be added that if the United States' claim shall be sustained by the arbitration, seals taken by British vessels pending the award shall be paid for.

Mr. BLAINE then proceeds to discuss Lord SALISBURY's dispatch. He emphatically reputes the idea that the United ever claimed that Bering sea is *mare clausum*—a closed sea. He takes the ground that the authorities quoted by Lord SALISBURY regarding the freedom of the Pacific ocean did not refer to Bering sea, but to that ocean south of the Alaskan peninsula, and hence have no bearing on the present discussion. Mr. BLAINE also corrects Lord SALISBURY's supposition that the case of the United States rests solely ukase of 1821 of ALEXANDER I of Russia, and makes the well defined claim that aside from any rights in Bering sea we may have obtained from Russia, we have as full authority for going beyond the three mile limit in case of necessity as has Great Britain.

This is a very strong point, which has been advanced during this correspondence before by Mr. BLAINE, but ignored by SALISBURY. The Secretary refers to facts and states the case so emphatically that it can no longer be evaded by the British Premier. In his previous dispatches, the Secretary cited instances in which Great Britain unhesitatingly assumed authority over the high seas beyond the three-mile limit as great if not greater than we now claim in Bering sea; and with the present one he adduces another which is certainly a crusher. He shows that, two years ago, the British parliament passed a law governing the fishing in a large area—3,700 square miles—off the northeastern coast of Scotland, far beyond the three-mile limit. The act is quoted in full in his dispatch, and Lord SALISBURY will certainly need to be more of a METTERNICH or a MACCHIAVELLI than he has yet shown himself to be if he can get out of the ugly hole in which Mr. BLAINE thus places him.

Mr. BLAINE closes his portion of his dispatch by asking if Great Britain may thus control a vast area of the high seas off the coast of Scotland, why may not the United States do the same thing in the waters surrounding the Pribyloff Islands? and he gives the form of an act, corresponding in detail with the act of Parliament, applicable to such a case. It is shown that this parliamentary law assumes authority over the high seas to the same degree as would be done if Congress were to pass a law of the same tenor to apply to that part of the Atlantic inside a line drawn from Cape Cod to Portland harbor.

Mr. BLAINE closes by again defining the position of the government with regard to the seals of Behring sea—which is, in brief, that the United States owns the islands upon which the seals breed; that the habit of these animals in resorting thither for this purpose, in leaving the islands in search of food and regularly returning thereto, and all the facts as to their making it a resort, give to the United States a property interest in them; that this property interest was claimed and exercised by Russia without dispute during all the time it held Alaska; that the English recognized this property interest by abstaining from any interference during Russia's ownership, and during the first nineteen years of that of the United States; and that the question is to be submitted to arbitration whether a lawless intrusion by Canadian vessels during and since 1886 has changed the law or vitiated the rights of the United States in this matter.

BLAINE and SALISBURY have been having a diplomatic duel for some time, each striving to get the other to concede as much as possible before arbitration is conclusively agreed upon; but it is certainly plain that in this last dispatch the Secretary has his opponent at a disadvantage. It remains to be seen whether SALISBURY will attempt to wriggle out of the position in which he is placed, or will summarily break off further negotions, on some pretext yet to be developed. We should not be surprised if the latter course should be pursued; time alone can tell, however.

THE AGRICULTURAL "DEPRESSION."

We have received a letter from W. C., Hawkhead, Mich., inclosing a slip cut from a local paper, containing an address of the Patrons of Industry. This address opens with the declaration that the American farmer has been losing ground for twenty years; that he gets by no means a just share of the wealth he creates, and other statements of like nature. The address then discusses the decline in the price of wheat, corn and other products since 1885, which it says has caused a loss to the farmers of over a billion dollars annually. It then states:

This cannot be attributed to excess in product, as the yield of wheat for the three years 1885, 1886 and 1887, in this country and in Europe, fell off 2,675,550 bushels, while the decline in price was 33 cents per bushel.

But it was nevertheless due entirely to excess of production. Our Michigan friends forget entirely that India wheat was not a factor in the European market previous to 1884, and that the production in South America and Australia has steadily increased. They do not consider the product of these countries in their figures, and thus their calculation is worthless. No better answer to the assertion that the decline in price is not due "to excess in product" can be given that the market price of grain at present. Why are wheat, corn and oats all much higher than they have been for several years? Simply because it is now known that the European crop will be much less in quantity than for a number of years, and that the India, South American and Australian crops will not be above the average. This simply means that there will be less wheat on the market than for a number of years; that as a consequence prices will go skyward, and the American farmers will largely benefit thereby.

American agriculture in the West has not been very profitable for several years, especially to those farmers who persisted in the old plan of raising crops of which there was an excess. In point of fact, the agriculture of this country has been developing too rapidly under the stimulus of the homestead law and other legislation which has settled up the West and Northwest with unexampled rapidity. In some respects, these laws have been a great blessing; but like many other good things, there is this drawback in connection. Our farmers have raised more than our own people needed, and consequently they have been obliged to take for the surplus just whatever was offered. If our farmers had not produced more grain than the United States could consume, they would have obtained profitable prices during all these years of depression, because the tariff would have kept out cheaper foreign grain.

The address goes on to mention as the cause of this depression the "shrinkage in the volume of money," and discusses this topic at great length. We have no doubt the gentlemen who wrote the address believed what they say. Unfortunately, they are entirely wrong. The cause of the depression in agriculture is simply an excess of production. The depression is not universal, as is indicated in the closing paragraph of the address, and American labor is better paid than anywhere else in the world. The proof of this is shown by the constant inpour of immigrants from Europe, who come here because they can make much better wages than there, on which they can live far better, dress better, secure homes for themselves, and lay by money for a rainy day, if they are industrious; none of which they could do at home.

MME. BLAVATSKY DEAD.

It has just become public property that Madame BLAVATSKY, the famous theosophist, and probably the founder of that eccentric hodge-podge of ancient magic, modern spiritualism, mesmerism, hypnotism, and Indian Buddhism, died some three weeks ago at London. This womon was one of the most inexplicable persons of modern times; she was either possessed of powers beyond the ordinary run of mankind, and capable of performing feats ordinarily classed as miraculous, or else she was one of the greatest humbugs and charlatans of history.

The stories that are told of her so-called "occult" powers, by her disciples and friends and by wonder-stricken strangers, are numerous and very marvelous in their nature. On the other hand, when she was investigated by the Society for Psychical Research, her "occultism" failed to stand the test of scientific methods, and the society declared her to be a fraud. WILLIAM E. COLEMAN, of San Francisco, who is a member of many scientific societies, reviewed her voluminous writings, and declared that the contents of her books are purely the offspring of her own mind, and "a reflex in her own ignorance, inaccuracies and superficialities."

To many minds there is an irresistible attraction in the border-land of human knowledge where the material touches the spiritual. Probably it is because of the vein of superstition which crops out in humanity so frequently. To such persons, "occultism" is an attractive subject. To the reasoning mind, however, it is a barren field, without any substantial results to humanity. That it is a link between the in visible spiritual world and humanity we do not believe. It is probable and possible that there are laws of nature yet unknown to us, whose very nature is simply conjectural, to which some hitherto unexplained phenomena are to be attributed. We may in time discover these laws, or they may remain forever in the domain of the unknowable, so far as man is concerned. Mean while, this shadowy border-land forms a fine field for charlatans and impostors, and persons who, like Mme. BLAVATSKY, formulate patchwork systems of moonshine philosophy, whose end is nothingness.

OUR CHURCH POPULATION.

There are about 63,000,000 people in the United States. According to the eleventh census, only 21,757,171 of them are members of any church, and only about one-third of our population is distinctively church going. The figures of the leading denominations are as follows:

Roman Catholics	8,277,039
Methodists	4,980,240
Baptists	4,202,091
Presbyterians	1,239,012
Lutherans	1,086,048

The membership of all other denominations fall far below the million mark each. We may remark, too, that the figures given above for the Roman Catholics represents the entire Roman Catholic population—that is, all those of any age in Roman Catholic families. The number of actual communicants of that church is but 4,676,292. Probably the figures for the other denominations are to be discounted somewhat, though of course not to this extent, to obtain the actual number of those who lead a conscientious church life.

It is not to be understood, however, that the bulk of the American population is composed of infidels; these figures include only those who are affiliated with the various churches. Outside of these, there is an enormous number who, while not publicly affirming their belief in the creed of any church, or as the adherents of any special dogma, are yet religious in belief. Probably it would be difficult to define their faith; to state, in set words, those things which they believe or which they do not believe.

COMPETITION IS NOT RECIPROCITY.

The Democratic legislature of Michigan has adopted resolutions in favor of efforts in the direction of free trade with Canada, upon which the Boston *Transcript*, free trade mugwump, comments as follows:

The stupidity of letting an imaginary line commercially separate and mutually cripple neighbors having identical commercial interests is daily becoming more perceptible to the people on both sides of the line.

The commercial interests of Canada and the United States are identical in the sense that each has the same things to sell. To admit Canadian manufactures free simply means to deprive our own manufacturers of that much of the market; to admit agricultural products free means that the wheat of Manitoba, the barley of Ontario and Quebec, and other agricultural products will pour into the American markets, to the exclusion of that amount of the products of our own farmers; and that, too, without any possible compensation, because Canada, like ourselves, produces more grain than she uses, and seeks a market outside of her own border.

There is a vast deal of rot talked about Canada and ourselves being "neighbors." Two farmers whose lands adjoin are neighbors, but it don't follow that they will abolish the line fence, and allow Farmer A's cattle to forage on Farmer B's growing grain, and Farmer B's pigs to root up Farmer A's potatoes, for the sake of being neighborly.

THE NEW ORLEANS GRAND JURY.

The report of the New Orleans grand jury, which has spent the past six weeks in an investigation of the causes leading to the mob which executed summary vengeance upon the Italians concerned in the cowardly murder of Chief of Police HENNESSEY, is a document of extraordinary importance. It closes with the statement that the lynching was an affair of such magnitude as to make it impossible to fix the guilt upon any one individually; that the act seemed to involve the people of the entire parish and city of New Orleans, either as principals or accessories; and the jury reports that their six weeks' examination has failed to disclose the facts necessary to justify them in presenting indictments.

The long report is a narrative leading up to this; in fact, it is an extended plea in justification of the citizens. Its whole tenor is that the outside influences were so powerful in the way of jury-bribing and interfering in every possible way with the course of strict justice, that the court failed to give proper redress and that there was nothing left but either to allow the murderers of HENNESSEY to go unpunished, and thus strengthen the hands of the murderous secret organization which accomplished his death; or for the people, finding the machinery of the law incompetent to deal with the case, to take the law into their own hands, and enforce the penalty by extra-judicial action.

We have no doubt that this report of the grand jury reflects accurately the sentiment of all the best citizens of New Orleans. There seems to be no reasonable doubt but that HENNESSEY was foully butchered by the secret band of miscreants because he was endeavoring to check their entirely lawless career. There is very little doubt, either—perhaps none—that the men who were lynched by the mob of citizens were all more or less implicated in the murder of HENNESSEY, either as principals or accessories. It is probable that no more than justice was meted out to them. The only fault that can be found is with the manner of doing this.

No matter what provocation the people of New Orleans had for thus taking the law into their own hands, the fact is clearly shown, by this grand jury's report, that the courts and their machinery have been for years more or less under outside control, and that justice, in any case in which these outsiders might be interested, was not to be expected and was not obtained. It is impossible to suppose that this state of things was not known to the citizens of New Orleans. They are blameworthy in that they did not, years ago, either at the ballot-box, or by some other lawful method, correct this monstrous condition of affairs. The longer it was allowed to go on, the more daring grew the interference with the machinery of justice, until, in the Hennessey case, it reached the point of the boldest jury-bribing and an entire miscarriage of justice.

GOV. BOYD OUSTED.

The case of Governor-elect BOYD, of Nebraska, presents a most interesting one under our naturalization laws. During the campaign the point was made against him that he was not a citizen of the United States, not having being naturalized. This apparently was believed to be a campaign story, for BOYD was elected governor of Nebraska last fall by the Democrats. The refusal of Gov. THAYER to vacate the executive chair because of BOYD's alleged lack of qualification will be remembered by all. The case at that time was taken into the courts, and on yesterday the state Supreme court rendered a decision, that while BOYD was legally elected governor of the state, he is disqualified from holding the office on the ground of not being a citizen.

Mr. BOYD, in obedience to this decision, turned the office over to THAYER, who is now exercising its duties. The case will be appealed to the United States Supreme court on the claim that the question of naturalization is a federal one. The matter is one too important to have the minds of the people biased by party consideration. If there is any charge that can be sustained against our naturalization laws, it is that they are entirely too lax, and that enough attention has not been paid to seeing that they are fully enforced.

It is very little trouble for an alien to obtain all the rights and privileges of American citizenship, and if he shall neglect to do so, it is manifestly his own fault. Mr. BOYD is a lawyer, we believe, and there is no reason why he should not have given a few minutes' attention to his own case; and if there was any doubt as to his naturalization, he should have given himself its benefit, and taken the trouble to have perfected his citizenship as a precautionary measure. The outcome of the case will be watched with a great deal of interest, not only by citizens of Nebraska, but by the people of the entire country.

CAPTURE OR SINK HER.

The San Diego incident is an embarrassing one in many ways. The following summary of facts may help in understanding the position in which our government has been placed. There is a rebellion, or attempted revolution, in Chili against the government. The United States has not recognized the insurgents in any way, not even as having belligerent rights. The Itata, a Chilian steamer, entered the port of San Diego, California, ostensibly to take on coal and a cargo of assorted supplies, none of which were contraband of war.

Our government had reason to believe that she was seeking opportunity to also take on rifles, ammunition and other war supplies for the insurgents. For us to allow this would be to do exactly what Great Britain did in the case of the Alabama and other rebel pirates during the war. Orders were sent to San Diego to hold her until investigation could be made. An United States official went on board and formally took possession. The Chilian captain held him prisoner, and left the harbor, putting him ashore afterward.

The Itata being technically in possession of the government, the next thing in order is capture her, if possible, and bring her back. There is now no doubt as to her nature. As she left the harbor cannon were brought out of her hold and mounted, and she was found to carry a number of armed Chilian marines. We are at peace with Chili, and cannot afford to violate a principle of international law which we advocated triumphantly before the Geneva tribunal. Nor can the insurgents be allowed to flout this government's authority without being made to feel it. The dignity and power of the United States must be vindicated. The Itata must be retaken, or sent to the bottom in the effort to do so.

THE SOLDIERS' CENSUS BLANK.

THE BLADE has received from C. B., Bloomville, O., the following note, enclosing two filled blanks:

EDITOR BLADE:—If the blanks in THE BLADE are intended to be filled out by Union soldiers out of the city of Toledo, as well as in it, then please forward those enclosed herewith; but if not so intended, then consign to the waste basket, and oblige.

The blanks are intended for Union soldiers everywhere—not only in Toledo, not only in Ohio, but everywhere that THE BLADE circulates in the United States. We hope there will be no misunderstanding. We wish every Union soldier, every man who served in the Union army, to fill out one of these blanks.

IT seems never to have entered the minds of some of the political agitors among the farmers, that the true way to make agriculture prosperous and profitable, is to protect and extend our own manufactures so as to increase the market for the food produced by the farmers. Nobody would suffer more than the farmers themselves if the free traders could have their way and destroy the manufacturing industries of this country. They either forget, or are too ignorant to know, that even if we adopted absolute free trade, Europe would not buy any more of our agricultural products than she does now, unless she could get them cheaper than she could buy them of Russia, India or Australia. This is not Republican doctrine alone; no less a person than Mr. COLMAN, who was at the head of the agricultural department under President CLEVELAND, said:

No amount of advertising, no proffer of reciprocal trade, *no change of fiscal policy* can force on Europe another peck of wheat per capita, scarcely another quart, for many years to come, unless unexpected disaster shall befall her crops.

The hope of the farmers of the United States lies on this side of the Atlantic, not in a foreign market, where they meet the opposition of the products of the labor of the India ryots, who work for a penny a day.

ON April 14, a meeting of the Welsh tin plate manufacturers was held, the largest on record—over 300 of the 400 mills in that country being represented. It was called to discuss the situation caused by our new tariff law, the tin plate clause of which goes in effect on July 1 next. It was decided that the mills should all shut down for four weeks, beginning June 28. This action was taken because it is realized that there will be a large decrease in the American demand, and in order to keep up prices the output must be reduced. If such a meeting for such a purpose were held in the United States, it would be denounced by the free trade press from one end of the country to the other; but the mills belonging to the great British tin plate trust can be shut down in order to keep up prices without one of them mentioning it.

THE silk industry of America has been created within the past fifteen years. Each year the output of silk goods increases in volume, the quality improves, and prices come down. This is the result of the protective policy. Per contra, the British silk industry is decaying. It is stated by Mr. GEORGE J. CLARK, an English silk weaver, that "less than forty years ago the Jacquard looms at work in Spitalfields were to be numbered by the thousands. At the present time they have dwindled down to something like 150, employing altogether about 500 persons, and these have no certainty of constant employment." A committee has been formed to boom a revival of the silk industry in England, with the royal family represented among the patrons of the enterprise. The whole matter is an object lession in the value of protection.

IT looks as though there is going to be some trouble in South Africa. The Boers of the Transvaal Republic have organized an expedition, 20,000 strong, to go north into Mashonaland, which is said to be a rich, well watered, and altogether very attractive piece of territory. The British are opposed to this; whatever new territory is acquired in South Africa they propose to gobble themselves. So far as the equities of the case are concerned, the Boers have just as much right to settle up a native province as have the British, and the result will probably be determined by which has the stronger hand.

IT seems that the extraordinary editorials which have appeared in the last two issues of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated*, and which have been attributed to RUSSELL HARRISON, the President's son, who is one of its proprietors, were written by somebody else. RUSSELL HARRISON accompanied his father on his Western trip, and it is said telegraphed from the Pacific coast an urgent request to his partner to stop his foolishness. The articles referred to concerned Mr. BLAINE's Presidential candidacy, asserting that the secretary is under pledge to the President not to be a rival in the Presidential field.

ON July 4 next, and thereafter, the flag of the United States will contain forty-four stars. Wyoming was not admitted until after July 4 of last year, and the United States law prescribes that the star for a new state shall be added to the flag the next Fourth of July following its admission.

THE latest number of *Bradstreet's*, speaking of the prices of cotton print cloths at Fall River and Providence, administers a terrible blow to the free traders who have been yelling "McKinprices," when it says:

The current price of standard goods, 2 15-16c per yard, is the lowest ever known.

A TREMENDOUS volcanic outburst of mud and hot water from fifteen craters, has destroyed one of the most fertile sections of Chili. With volcanoes beneath and a rebellion on the surface, the condition of Chili is not enviable.

ITALY'S war bluster has entirely subsided. She is now thinking of addressing a circular to the governments of Europe suggesting an international agreement to compel the United States to guarantee the protection of foreign subjects.

DURING the first three months of this year, 1,788 human bodies were cremated in the various countries of the world. Cremation is steadily though quietly growing in popular favor.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Wet tobacco will relieve bee or wasp stings.

A New Yorker paid $2,500 for a brown diamond.

The wild currant is suggested as the State flower of Oregon.

Allegan, Mich., has an oil well, but its production is only 24 barrels a day.

St. Joseph, Mich., has a pair of twins which weigh less than five pounds.

The 1st of May was Chicago's moving day, and 13,000 homes were changed.

Many of the explosions in flour mills have been traced to electricity generated by belts.

The tide of immigration is rapidly turning toward the states of Washington and Oregon.

There is a difference of only twenty-two square miles between the areas of England and Iowa.

The most unalterable of water colors has been found to be yellow ochre, terra sienna, sepia and blues.

An Idaho newspaper has been exchanged for a mule. In explanation the new editor states that the mule was old.

The prisoners in the city jail at Atchison became so interested in discussion of the Scriptures that they came to blows.

One of the prettiest of Alabama's many belles is Miss Mary Leftwich, of Florence. She is a small blonde of graceful figure.

The center of the spruce gum industry is St. Johns, N. B. The crop is the most profitable of any in the farmer's category.

The citizens of Athens, Ga., beseech their council to pass an ordinance for the muzzling of cats. The animals are too noisy o' nights.

Men of science declare that the orange was originally a berry, and that its evolution has been going on more than a thousand years.

B. L. Farjeon is an expert stenographer. He carries a note-book with him at all times, and when an idea strikes him he jots it down for future use.

Many railroads are introducing brake-shoes on both sides of the wheel, the claim being made that the braking power is thus more efficiently employed.

A lady naturalist has demonstrated that moles are not entirely carnivorous by starving one until it ate oatmeal, on which diet it afterward existed.

Dr. Mathews, who has been studying suicide, finds that it pertains exclusively to civiled countries, and increases in accordance with the degree of civilization.

The appointment of Lieutenant Clarke, of the United States cavalry, to serve with the Dusseldorf Hussars, has evoked approving comment from the German press.

Marshal Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, it is said, will soon wed Miss Glenn, the charming daughter of President Glenn, of the *Commercial Gazette* company.

In Winnipeg they ask $80 a foot less for a corner lot than for an inside one, because it costs so much to clear off the snow in winter around corner lots that people don't prefer them.

The first French settlers who landed at Montreal caught multitudes of fireflies and tied them in shining festoons before the altar where the blessed sacrament was being celebrated.

An Italian physiologist of repute named Mosso has demonstrated by experiment that thinking causes a rush of blood to the brain, which varies with the nature of the thought.

A German labor editor was fined recently for publishing the list of workmen killed in a mine disaster alongside of the amount distributed as dividends among the owners of the mines.

M. Geschen, the English statesman, is a man of slender physique, stoop-shouldered and pale. He is painfully near-sighted and can read a letter only when it is brought to the end of his large nose.

Guy de Maupassant, the French author, is a man of 40—a cynic and a hypochondriac. In manner he is eccentric and brusque, even towards women. In his literary work he is a prodigy of industry.

England is importing butter from New Zealand. The butter is found to keep perfectly sweet if packed in quantities of 56 pounds and upward, and kept at a temperature not greater than 45°.

For the first time in years the doors of the Pitt county, N. C., jail were left wide open last week, the term of the last prisoner confined there had expired and there were no new arrivals.

Wm. J. Haines, who has just been mustered in by the Frank P. Blair post, G. A. R., of St. Louis, is 103 years old and a veteran of three wars. He is said to be the oldest Union soldier in the country.

When a piece of ice taken in July from an icehouse filled the previous December melted, a little fish was found swimming merrily about in the water. A correspondent of *Nature* vouches for this fish story.

Asphalt paint is rapidly coming into favor from the fact that it will not volatilize, as is the case of the various coal-tar products, and it is this permanent character of the material that is the secret of its value.

Walt Whitman got out in the mild April sun and warmth propelled in his wheel chair, the first time after four months' imprisonment in his sick room. The "Good Gray Poet" has not many more years for this world.

Nancy Hatch, a Yazoo, Miss., negress, began to turn white seven years ago, and now she would almost pass for a woman of Caucasian descent. She is the only remnant of her former black skin is a dark line about her neck.

Miss Emma Eames, the American prima donna who has won so notable a success before the British public in Faust and Lohengrin, is not yet 28 years old. She possesses a fine voice, great dramatic talent and remarkable beauty.

According to Herr Japping the hourly rate of water falling over Niagara Falls is 100,000,000 tons, representing 15,000,000-horse power, and the total daily production of coal in the world would just about suffice to pump the water back again.

Following the example of France and Italy, the Russian Medical Council has prohibited the use of the saccharin as an article of food. Henceforward the substance will be dispensed by apothecaries and druggists only on medical prescriptions.

Mrs. H. S. Gould is a Georgia woman of whom everybody in the state is proud. She is a feminine Jay Gould in railway matters, and it was largely through her efforts that the Covington & Macon road was built. She also finds time to manage a 400-acre farm.

The olfactometer recently exhibited in the Academy of Science in Paris is a little apparatus for testing the smelling powers of individuals. It measures the weight of odorous vapor in a cubic centimeter of air, which is perceptible by the olfactory sense of a person.

It is said that the Rev. J. W. Proctsman of the Methodist church South, was the author of the first Thanksgiving proclamation issued by the president, and one of it appeared in the St. Louis dailies in November, 1859, during the administration of Governor Stewart.

Although an Englishman invented the postage stamp it was an American—James Pegasus—who first devised the best plan of printing the contemplated stamp. His device was selected by the British government in 1839 from 2,600 competing designs. Bargrave died in New York in 1874.

Lord Tennyson loves retirement more than notoriety, and positively shrinks from the public gaze. In fact, apprehension of being mobbed by the "profane vulgar" amounts to almost to monomania with the poet laureate. Many good stories are told in illustration of this weakness of his.

Miss Marie R. Schiller, who will be one of the three women to visit South America for the purpose of interesting the women of that continent in the World's fair, is highly educated and accomplished, speaking Spanish, French and German as readily as she does English. She is a Philadelphian.

Electric motors are now being extensively introduced for the purpose of running independently the machinery on different floors of mills, thus doing away with the necessity of long lines of shafting and expensive belting, besides adding greatly to the convenience of starting and controlling the machines.

Prof. Elihu Thomson corrects the popular impression that the luminosity of arc lamps is due to heated carbon particles. He says that the light is caused by a stream of carbon vapor between the carbons, yet the light is nearly all derived from the enormously heated surfaces from which the evaporation takes place.

The following plan is adopted in the Paris laboratory for testing the comparative durability of paving stones: A sample of the rock is placed upon a horizontal plate rotating around

Science Causerie.

WITH AN UNSEEN POWER.

A Trick Upon Which It Is Safe to Lay a Wager Every Time.

On a dry day rub with a brush, or with the hand, a thin piece of paper; it will become electrified in a short time and adhere to your hand, your face or your coat as if it had glue on it, and you will not be able to get rid of it.

Electrify, in the same manner, a thick piece of paper—a postal card, for example—and you will see that, as with

sealing wax, glass, sulphur or resin, this card can attract light bodies—small pieces of cork, etc. Balance a cane on the back of a chair and wager any one in the audience that you will make it fall without touching it, blowing on it or moving the chair.

All you need to do, according to the *Churchman*, is to dry the card well before the fire, rub it vigorously with your sleeve and put it close to one end of the cane, which will follow it as iron follows a magnet, until, having lost its equilibrium, the cane will fall to the floor.

Papaw Juice.

The juice of the papaw (*carica papaya*) has long been known to have the remarkable property of softening flesh, and the leaves are often used by natives of tropical America for wrapping around meat to render it tender. Dr. Mortimer Granville believes that this property will prove of great value in the treatment of cancer. He has studied the matter for a considerable time, and has convinced himself that the juice, or its active principles, would prove an effective solvent of cancer tissue, when used with some other substance, such, for instance, as periodohymethoxychinolin.

Population of the World.

The latest estimate places the world's population at 1,510,280,000, distributed as follows: Asia, 830,569,000; Europe, 349,873,000; America, 121,335,000; Africa, 203,321,000; Australia, Polynesia and Polarland together, 4,506,000. Europe has an average of 94 persons to the square mile; Asia, 48; Africa, 18; America, 10; Australia and Polynesia, less than 2; while Polarland has one person to about 20 square miles.

The Air of Schoolrooms.

Recent investigations, says a writer in *Science*, have shown a smaller number of bacteria in the air of a well-kept sewer than in that of a poorly ventilated schoolroom. Yet many a mother would be sadly disturbed if her children should happen to look into the manhole of a sewer, but pays no attention to the condition of the schoolroom in which they spend a large part of the day.

The River Nile.

A peculiar feature of the River Nile is that from its junction with the Atbara, for a distance of more than 1,500 miles to the sea, there are no affluents. This fact together with the burning sand and the hot sun of the desert, causes the most of the stream to evaporate, leaving but a small body of water to flow into the sea.

The Greatest Cold.

It is a mistake to suppose that the weather is colder the further north one goes. The northern pole of greatest cold is only about three hundred miles northeast of Yakutsk, Siberia, where the mean annual temperature is a little lower than in the highest latitudes reached by Nares and Greely 1,000 miles further north.

A Fish in Great Salt Lake.

At last a fish has been caught in the Great Salt Lake. It was captured near Buffalo Park, and is about five-eighths inches long. It is different from anything ever seen here before, having a large head, a body something like a trout, while it is almost transparent, except the dark outlines of the vertebræ, which is as well formed as if of a full-grown fish, and is dark.

Lactite.

A Norwegian invention for the production from skim-milk of a new material which has been called lactite, or milk-ivory, has just taken practical shape, and a factory for its production is about to start operations in Iceland. The new material bears a close remembrance to real ivory, and, in addition, can be made in black or any color desired.

How Old Is the Earth?

Scientific men say that the earth's age is about half a million years for the nebular and stellar period, and about 25,000,000—of which 15,000,000 are past—for the period of organic beings.

Pineapple Juice.

There is an element in the common pineapple similar to pepsin, and of such remarkable strength that the juice of a single apple will digest 10 pounds of beef. It is further stated that the juice of the fruit is a very active solvent of the membrane found in diphtheria.

Notes.

A microscopic examination shows that the word "hello" makes 16,000 indentations in a phonographic cylinder.

Experiment tends to show that the edges of the flame of a petroleum lamp give from 37 to 38 per cent less light than the flat surface.

It has recently been shown that when cast and malleable iron are used in the same structure a galvanic action is set up between them, and the malleable iron is corroded.

In a self-acting electrical balance shown in Paris, the loading of the pen starts a motor which carries the weight out on the arm until the equipoise is established. On empting the pen the weight returns.

The greatest monstrosity in chemical nomenclature thus far produced is doubtless quinolineparamethenylbenzenylazoximeparacarboxylic acid.

REMEMBER.

A Bundle of Facts Good to Paste in Your Scrap Book.

The sun gives 600,000 times as much light as the full moon; seven billion times as much as the brightest star in the sky, and thirty-six million times as much as all the stars combined; in size the sun equals 1,300,000 earths, but owing to its smaller density its weight equals only 500,000 earths.

The organs of smell in the turkey vulture and carrion crow are so delicate that they can scent their food for a distance of forty miles.

The period of "a generation" has been lengthened; it used to be 30 years, and was later increased to 34; now a scientist says the average term of human life has increased in the last fifty years from 34 to 42 years.

In the photograph of the heavens, in course of preparation in the Paris observatory, it is calculated that 64,000,000 of stars will be represented. In the nebulæ of the Lyre, M. Bailland took a photograph, four by five and a half inches, which revealed to the naked eye 4,800 stars.

An English astronomer states that the oldest historical record of a solar eclipse is in Homer's Iliad, xviii., 367.

And the Wind, &c.

A couple living about five miles east of St. Joseph, Mo., brought their infant to town the other day to be shaved. It was born with a growth of hair on its face which grew so rapidly that at the age of 3 months it was eighteen inches in length. This so distressed the mother that it was decided to have the objectionable coat of hair removed, which was skillfully done by a tonsorial artist at St. Joseph. The baby stood the ordeal surprisingly well, and did not seem to be at all annoyed by the barber's talk.

Everybody Knows

That at this season the blood is filled with impurities, the accumulation of months of close confinement in poorly ventilated stores, workshops and tenements. All these impurities and every trace of scrofula, salt rheum, or other diseases may be expelled by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier ever produced. It is the only medicine of which "100 doses one dollar" is true.

A PICTURE WITH A HISTORY.

Queen Victoria as an Artist—One of Her Etchings Reproduced.

A picture within a picture—there is a romance surrounding every canvas, a story hidden away with every product of the pencil or brush. "The Queen's First Baby," provides an excellent example, says a writer in the current number of

THE QUEEN'S FIRST BABY.

the *Strand Magazine*. During the first few years of Her Majesty's married life a room in Buckingham Palace was fitted up with all necessities for printing etchings, and here the Queen and Prince Consort would come and take impressions of their own work from the printing press. It is such a one that we are enabled to reproduce—a *fac-simile* of an etching, sketched in the first place, prepared and put on the press, and finally printed by the royal mother of the little one it represents. The original etching is now in the possession of the writer. It is probably the earliest picture known of the Empress Frederick, of Germany, princess royal at the time—for the etching bears date February 22, 1841, when the princess was but 3 months old. Every line, every item betokens how anxious the royal artist was to obtain a faithful drawing of her first child, whose name, "Victoria," is written under it. The little princess is so held that the nurse's face is quite concealed, and in no way divides the attention the mother was desirous of winning for her little one. When the queen was making the sketch, a cage with a parrot had been placed on a table near at hand, in order to rivet the child's attention. The whole thing is suggestive of the simplicity and homeliness which characterized the dispositions of the royal workers at the press; and we think the picture tells its own history of life in the palace fifty years ago.

For The Blade.

MY IDEAL.

ELSIE L. JACOBS.

There are men of wealth and science,
As well as men of books;
There are men of charming manners,
And men of charming looks;
There are men of false ambitions,
And men of fancies free;
But the man that suits my fancy,
Is one that's

"Right in line."

There are men of worldly notions,
And men of wordly pride;
There are men to whom the title
Of "Saint" might be applied:
There are men of sordid features,
And men of looks benign;
But the man that suits my fancy
Is one that's

"Right in line."

A president is good enough,
A senator might do;
A probate judge is smart enough,
And so are lawyers, too;
A prince, a lord, a duke, an earl,
And other nobles fine,
Might suit my fancy if they were
In deed and truth

"In line."

They needn't all be men of wit,
Or men of fame untold;
They needn't all be Vanderbilts
Or Astors, with their gold;
But listen to these words of truth,
This maxim deep of mine,
If you want to suit my fancy,
You've got to be

"In line."

Safe Place.

First Crook—"Step into this doorway, Bill, and I'll tell you about that crib we're going to crack to-morrow night."

Second Crook—"But somebody'll come along and get onto us."

First Crook (looking at the sign over the door)—"No, we're safe here. This firm doesn't advertise."—[Chicago Tribune.

IN FASHION'S REALM.

Society in London has taken up the most intricate dances as a feature of evening parties.

Although the fastenings of dresses are mostly invisible many new buttons have been brought out.

A charming new lace pin has made its appearance. It is a small spray of maiden hair set in emeralds.

A seamless skirt straight in front, with a bias black seam concealed in the fullness, is much used for wool dresses.

The figures in the new brocades are so large that not more than three or four are to be seen in a yard of material.

Traveling ulsters of mohair, pongee and brilliantine have quite put out of countenance the old fashioned linen duster.

A girl who wore a dark blue coat spotted with large gold polka spots was the observed of all observers in a train the other day.

The large amount of candy which American girls consume is said to cause the "going off" in complexions and the early decaying of teeth.

It was anticipated in the early part of the season that there would be a great demand for jackets, but as time goes on capes seem to be the only outside garments in favor.

Flattering.

Bachelor Uncle (sarcastically)—"I suppose you think your baby is the prettiest that ever lived?"

Happy Mamma—"Oh, no. We think he looks strikingly like you."—[Harper's Bazar.

PROGRESS.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

Truth forever on the scaffold, Wrong forever on the throne,
Yet that scaffold sways the future, and, behind the dim unknown,
Standeth God within the shadow, keeping watch above His own.

We see dimly in the Present what is small and what is great,
Slow of faith how weak an arm may turn the iron helm of fate,
But the soul is still oracular; amid the market's din,
List the ominous stern, whisper from the Delphic cave within,
"They enslave their children's children who make compromise with sin."

Then to side with truth is noble when we share her wretched crust,
Ere her cause bring fame, and profit, and 'tis prosperous to be just;
Then it is the brave man chooses, while the coward stands aside,
Doubting in his abject spirit, till his Lord is crucified,
And the multitude make virtue of the faith they had denied.

Count me o'er earth's chosen heroes, they were souls that stood alone,
While the men they agonized for hurled the contumelious stone,
Stood serene, and down the future saw the golden beams incline
To the side of perfect justice, mastered by their faith divine,
By one man's plain truth to manhood and to God's supreme design.

By the light of burning heretics Christ's bleeding feet I track,
Toiling up new Calvaries ever with the cross that turns not back,
And these mounts of anguish number how each generation learned
One new word of that grand Credo which in prophet-hearts hath burned
Since the first man stood God-conquered with his face to heaven upturned.

For Humanity sweeps onward; where to-day the martyr stands,
On the morrow crouches Judas with the silver in his hands;
Far in front the cross stands ready, and the crackling fagots burn,
While the hooting mob of yesterday in silent awe return
To glean up the scattered ashes into History's golden urn.

BEATING A SALOONIST.

How a Family Got Fifty Kegs of Beer for Nothing.

When little Mary Maguire ran into Pete Obermeyer's Halstead street saloon yesterday, says a Chicago paper, for a pint of beer, the bartender carefully wiped the mouth of the pitcher with his apron before placing the vessel under the spigot. Mary handed over the nickel, and as the bartender pressed the button on the cash register he turned to a man at the bar and said:

"Did you notice me wipe the mouth of that pitcher before I drew the beer? By failing to do that for the past year and a half I have given away to that little girl's family about fifty kegs of beer. They put up a great job on me and I never tumbled to it till one day last week. Mary, that's the little girl's name, has been coming here twice a day for the past eighteen months. She always brings the same pitcher. It will hold about two quarts.

"When any one calls for a pint of beer in a two-quart pitcher, it is customary, I believe, to let the beer run into the vessel until the foam rises to the top. The force with which the beer rushes from the keg makes the foam rise quickly, and a two-quart pitcher placed under a faucet with full head on will only contain a pint of beer when the vessel is seemingly full.

"There is no money in the 'growler' trade but we have got to cater to it. One day last week when Mary came in with the pitcher, I noticed a streak of grease around the mouth of the pitcher on the inside. There was another circle of grease about half way between the bottom and the top.

"I immediately saw that they had been playing a game on me for a year and a half, but I said nothing. Those two greased circles prevented the foam from rising to the top, and instead of getting a pint of beer, as called for, they always got a pitcher full, or two quarts. I am out three quarts a day for 547 days, and that figures up 400 gallons, or about 50 kegs."

Newspaper Business Made Easy.

One of the daily papers of Rome publishes in every issue the following editorial notice: "For a report of a fight or a fire in which one or more human lives were lost, we pay 1 lire and 50 cts.; for a report of suicide, 1 lire; for a report of an attempt at suicide, 50 cts.; for a report of an accident at which a person suffered bodily harm, 30 cts.; for reports of a murder, highway robbery, burglary and other happenings of this kind, we pay according to the importance of the event, but in no case less than 5 lires."

A Shellenic Surge.

"We look before and after
And pine for what is not,"
Because the summer girl's not here
With all her beauty fraught.
But well I know that long ere this her bathing suit is bought.

—[New York Herald.

GOOD AND BAD YEARS.

The Fluctations in the Yield of Wheat in the United States.

In the year 1890 the United States raised only about seven-tenths as much corn as it did in 1889, and less than five-sixths as much wheat. Were the farmers who raised and sold this crop the poorer for the decrease in the amount produced? Assuredly not—notice that we do not say all farmers, but only those who raised this grain—for it is estimated by the department of Agriculture that the smaller crop of corn and wheat of the year 1890 will turn out to have been worth $150,000 more than the large crop of 1889.

This is an interesting example of the working of the law of supply and demand says a writer in the *Youth's Companion*. It has been repeatedly and truly said that the increase in the amount of money which the farmers received for their grain was not merely in spite of the reduction in the amount raised, but on account of it.

The crop of corn in 1889 had been the largest in nine years. It amounted to more than 2,100,000,000 bushels, and for this crop the farmers received an average of 28 cents a bushel—the lowest average price in nine years.

The corn crop of last year, on the other hand—less than 1,500,000,000 bushels—was actually the smallest for nine years, notwithstanding the many thousands of new farms that have been opened; and it is not surprising that the average price of corn should have risen to its highest figure in nine years—a little more than 50 cents a bushel.

It may appear from this that a great drought, or some other condition which makes farmers' crops small, is a blessing rather than a calamity; but it should be remembered that the picture has another side.

The "blessing in disguise" was, as we have already hinted, only a blessing to those agriculturalists who succeeded in growing a crop, and had more than enough corn for sale to compensate them for the decrease in their products. Many thousands have none to sell and many thousands had to purchase corn or sell their stock, losing the profit which they hoped to gain from feeding the stock.

Moreover, on account of the scarcity and high price of corn, millions of half-fattened swine, which the farmers could not afford to feed, were sent to market, causing a low price of pork, and a loss in that direction even to many farmers who succeeded in raising a surplus of corn. The consumers of beef have also obtained a poorer quality than usual.

Nor, though a smaller aggregate crop may be worth more than a larger one, is it to be supposed that it is of advantage to a farmer to raise less corn or wheat than the acres he devotes to either of those crops can be made to produce.

If there is abundance, and the farmer raises a thousand bushels of wheat for which he can get only 60 cents a bushel, it is more to his advantage to have a thousand bushels to sell than it is to have only five hundred.

On the other hand, if crops are very poor, it is perfectly evident that the more wheat the farmer can raise the better off he is. It is not the scarcity on his own farm that helps the farmer, but scarcity on other people's farms.

Of course in a year of light crops the number of those who suffer is vastly larger than of those who gain. For scarcity means high prices to all consumers, diminished railroad receipts, a smaller quantity for export and exchange with foreign commodities, and a generally reduced surplus of savings. It is, therefore, a disaster to all except the particular persons who raise a surplus which they can sell at a high price.

It is a practice of producers of grain, sometimes not fully taken into account, to keep back as much of their crop as possible for the period when prices are best. In March, 1891, more than one-third of even the small corn crop of the year before was still on hand, and more than one-fourth of the wheat crop was still in the farmers' granaries. These proportions are considerably larger in years of abundant crops.

Meantime, whether crops are large or small, the quantity used for food steadily rises. Of the small wheat crop of 1890, more was actually consumed in the country than of the large crop of 1889; and for it the consumers paid an average price—to the farmer at his farm—of about 84 cents a bushel, as against about 70 cents for the crop of 1889.

The average inhabitant of the United States consumes about and two-third bushels of wheat per year; and in most of the Northern states the consumption is about five bushels per head.

BRITISH IGNORANCE.

The Old Rebel Lie that Vice President Hamlin is a Negro.

A friend in Europe sends us a copy of the European edition of the New York *Herald* containing a letter from a correspondent signing himself "An Anglo-American (from Toronto)." This person writes:

"Your correspondent, who signs himself 'An American,' and who is in a wild rage because I said that it was not General Sheridan's fault that he was an Irishman, is as evidently Irish as is the latest Irishman from York.

"I have noticed that the man who is most fond of calling himself an American is nearly always an Irishman. He does it, because, naturally, he is ashamed of being Irish, and is not intelligent enough to be ashamed of being American.

"Your correspondent may be right in saying that General Sherman was not an Indian, but there would be nothing strange in finding an Indian at the head of the army in a country where a *pure negro, Hannibal Hamlin*, was appointed vice-president some years ago.

"In one thing your correspondent is right: that is, in intimating that I am not perfectly familiar with the history of his adopted country. The history of the United States is not particularly interesting, except to Irishmen who have brothers and cousins who have become great American statesmen."

"Hannibal Hamlin, a pure negro, was appointed vice president"—that is a gem, indeed. It wasn't necessary for the gentleman to protest that he knew little of American history; but that is nothing. He is a lovely specimen, and we thank our friend across the pond for making so rare an addition to our collection of literary freaks.—[Buffalo Commercial.

An Extraordinary Woman.

New York Sun.

Logically, theosophy ought to die with Mme. Blavatsky. Reasonably, it ought to have died when its imposture was completely demonstrated by the investigation into its sham miracles by the London Society for Psychic Research six years ago. Actually, it will continue as lively as ever, in spite of the death of its contriver, as it continued to flourish after its cheap and bungling trickery was exposed to India.

Mme. Blavatsky was one of the most remarkable impostors the world has ever produced. Her purpose in assuming that part and playing it for so many years is involved in some mystery. The explanation that originally she devised the humbug to cover her operations as a Russian spy is not unreasonable; but as she kept the sham going long after it could have served any such end, she seems to have used it simply as a means of making a living. She got her support out of it, and she lived well. Moreover, it gratified her vanity and furnished her with no end of fun. She chuckled over the credulity of her dupes, and the incense of their adoration of her as a genuine seeress and visitant of the unseen and unseeable world was irresistibly flattering to her feminine instinct.

Uncle Jerry's Nose.

Washington Star.

Uncle Jerry has lost the Chinese vote. He started to do Chinatown in San Francisco the other night and got so sick of the smells that he had to quit, disappointing many who had prepared to receive him. After this affront to a sensitive people it is doubtful whether he would even be accepted as Minister to China.

A Great Journalist.

Special Writer—Every possible topic and subject has been written up, Mr. Bluepencil, and I don't know what to do for you to-day.

Editor—Write a column on not having anything to write about.—[N. Y. Sun.

What Mr. Gray Says.

DEAR SIR:—Having read Mr. Sargents' experience in plating with Gold, Silver and Nickel, I am tempted to write of my success. I sent to H. F. Delno & Co., of Columbus, O., for a $5 plater. I have had more tableware and jewelery than I could plate ever since. I cleared $37 the first week, and in three weeks $112. Any one can do plating and make money in any locality the year round. You can get circulars by addressing the above firm. WM. GRAY.

CHRIST'S SECOND COMING.

As to the time of His coming, the testimony of Jesus himself, was to the effect that the "day and hour" was known to the Father alone, but that the Son was able to approximate it. He assured his disciples that the event would take place in that generation, and that there were then some in His audience who would be living at the time of the occurrence. The proof is abundant that they so understood Him, and so believed.

How can any one who believes in His divinity, and His divine mission, doubt His faithfulness to this promise? Infidels, using Christian authority, make this supposed faithlessness the basis of their unbelief.

He intimated very closely, on one occasion, that at His second coming He would be greeted by the same unbelief that marked His first advent. "When the Son of Man cometh will He find faith on the earth?" The same dense ignorance as to the manner and object of His coming would still prevail. The Jews expected He would come, in the first instance, with regal splendor, crush the Roman empire, and re-establish Israel in its ancient glory. The disciples looked for a transcendently greater overthrow and establishment, and the great body of Christians still look for it. Much of the early Pagan persecution arose from the jealousy which this belief inspired.

There has not been the slightest ground for this belief in any age of the Christian era. Christ's language to Pilate, that His kingdom was "not of this world," is conclusive. Moreover, it was not to be seen with the natural eye. "The kingdom of God cometh not of observation." Like electricity, it would be invisible, its effects alone being seen. The "citizenship" of its subjects would be in heaven, and not on earth. They would not look upon "the things which are seen, which are temporal, but the things which are unseen, which are eternal." No hands were to be seen cutting out the "little stone" that was to "fill the earth." Both the "mustard seed" mixed with earth, and the "leaven" in the "meal" would be invisible to the natural eye. The Church of Christ was to be a spiritual body, of which He was to be the head. As He is the spirit, so must the body be; for a head of one kind, and a body of another kind, would be a monstrosity.

All these things came to pass long since, and we are in the midst of the millennial period, which may continue, for aught we know, ten thousand years or more. At the end of the Jewish age, and on the death of the old visible Jewish church, which occurred at the destruction of the temple, the "Son of Man," who had "passed through the cloud to the ancient of days," returned and set up His spiritual kingdom which was slowly but surely to become universal and perpetual.

In the meantime "the mystery of lawlessness" had begun to appear. Man, in the name of Christ, without His authority, set up another visible church, which challenged civil government to a contest for the sovereignty of the world. For hundreds of years the conflict was fierce and bloody, and sectarianism alone prevented civil government from perishing from the face of the earth. Our fathers, instead of endowing the government they formed with a religious function, after the manner of other nations, relied upon the disintegrating tendency of sectarianism to save our country from the curse of ecclesiastical despotism. Thus far, results have justified their confidence.

For more than 1,800 years the invisible kingdom of the invisible, but everywhere present, Christ, "King of Kings and Lord of Lords," has slowly but surely advanced, and never retreated; and the signs of the time indicate startling developments in the near future.

The pagan oracles have long been dumb. Idol worship is decaying. Slavery, once universal, is being hunted down, in the wilds of Africa, by the nations of the civilized world. Sectarianism is becoming daily more odious to insiders, as well as outsiders. Gradually, but surely, the true nature of the Kingdom of Christ is dawning upon the minds of men, and when the hundreds of millions now expended in supporting a stupendous and discordant ecclesiastical machinery, shall, in the name of Christ, be used in the relief of human distress, the nearside of millennial glory will not be far off. So mote it be. TRICOT.

WHY BUSINESS MEN DIE YOUNG

A Fair Sample of the Daily Puzzles They Have to Untangle.

Here is a sample of the puzzles in the way of orders for goods business men of the city have to solve, says the Cincinnati *Times-Star*. It was received by a prominent book firm from a gentleman in the South, who wanted to replenish his literary assets or something:

C——ten, April 21

Yures 15 reed contents noted inclosed yow will find money order pleas snd me the Life & histry of Laraunzu Dow 300 apeearnly of the bible 1 300 apeearnly of the new testayment also pleuse inform me what sweden Burgers boocks is worth alsso the Histry of Joe Sephis prise sepenatly mey the peas of god bee with you all.

A Trick With Coppers.

Here is a very simple little trick with pennies that will catch the sharpest of your friends, and is divulged by the New York *Herald*: Place six pennies on the table and arrange them in the form of a Roman cross—that is, four pennies in a perpendicular row for the upright, and one on each side of the second penny for the cross piece. You will then have two rows, the up and down row with four pennies and the horizontal row with three in it.

Ask your friends to place them in two rows, with four in a row, by only changing the position of one penny. They will try, but they won't succeed.

Then crush them by placing the lower penny of the perpendicular row on the center penny. Of course you did not stipulate that the coins were not to be placed on top of one another, and you have done the trick fairly. But it always leads to a dispute.

$5000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N. Y., not by fair or honest means, but by selling a useful article. Advertiser says he made much more than $5 to $10 a day at the start, and some days as much as $30. Has a staff of agents, all over the country, and some in every county in the United States. All is new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We want one general agent, local agents and canvassers. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

GOLD - SILVER - NICKEL PLATING.
A trade easily learned; costs little to start. I will furnish outfits and give work in your locality. Circulars free. Address P. Lowey, Box 158, Brooklyn, N.Y.

WANTED men with small capital to sell a staple article; $100 per month and expenses allowed to right men. Agents wanted in every county in the U. S. Address at once, Empire Chemical Co., Rochester, N.Y. Specialty Manufacturing Co., sole mfrs., 76 & 78 Madison st., Toledo, O.

$100 for $10, $200 for $20, $1,000 for $100, $2,000 for $200. Small lots, $50, in corresponding ratio. Address F. J. Hall, Clayton, N.C.

FREE SERVICES TILL CURED. Chronic Disease. Book of Medicine, Address, Dr. Dye's Dispensary, 187 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

MANAGERS WANTED Everywhere to take charge of branch offices and employ local help to travel and distribute goods. WAGES $30 TO $15 PER MONTH. Expenses advanced. State experience, age, reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper. Address, at once, or traveling, Sloan & Co., Mfrs., 304 George St., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED! A LADY
To make Lasting and Washable Crayon Portraits of children and pets. Liberal terms to right party. Good pay and fine work for Rook beauties. Send for OUR NEW ART, with particulars. THE STEVENS CO., 20 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

WEAK MEN INSTANT RELIEF. Cure in fifteen minutes. Pamphlet free. Address, with stamp, Dr. Lost Manhood, Box 1, Rochester, N.Y.

MY OWN PHOTO Tell the belle of my own city, the fair lady of the country, but also of the different states, all in new. Grant per SLIDE for every worker. We want one general agent, local agents and canvassers. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

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HOME TALKS.

DECORATING THE HOME.

A Poor Type of Young Man—He Selects a Best Girl, But Has it Understood He is Not a Marrying Man.

DECORATE your homes.

By this I do not mean that you shall gather a quantity of gaudy trumpery to scatter everywhere, collecting dust and making the woman—whoever she may be, the home-keeper or house maid—who has the work to do of keeping it in order, groan in agony of spirit over the wearisome task.

A thing of beauty is a joy forever, but the trouble is, that so many of us fail to understand in what beauty consists. Because a thing happens to be a fashionable fad for the moment is no reason why it will be beautiful in my home or in yours, dear reader. If it fails to harmonize with its surroundings, it certainly is not, for harmony is one of the very first laws to be obeyed in decoration. If it pretends to mean something and yet obviously fails of its purpose, then it can give no pleasure to the eye, and is out of place. Coloring, shape, position, cost, all enter into the question from an artistic point of view, and are to be taken into consideration.

Perhaps you do not quite see what cost has to do with it from an artistic standpoint. A beautiful ornament, no matter how many round dollars has been paid for it, will be beautiful anywhere, in cottage or castle, you think. There is where many mistakes are made. What is exquisite in the drawing-room of your neighbor, who numbers his thousands where you count your hundreds, because of its background and its settings, would look grotesque in your plainer rooms, and you might well consider your money thrown away.

Then, too, there are many perishable things which cost a good deal, and yet a little wear and exposure destroy their beauty. Unless you can afford to buy these, enjoy them while their freshness lasts, then throw them away to be replaced with newer and fresher articles, it would be far better to leave such fragile beauties to those who can afford to gratify each passing fancy. A thing of use may show wear and yet not offend the eye, but what is intended purely for decoration should not be retained after dust and sunshine have done their work.

What is necessary for the houses of people with moderate means is to carefully study everything that is intended for adornment, in order to be sure that it really makes a part of a harmonious whole; that it is in keeping with its surroundings; that it shall not swear at carpets, walls or hangings, but rather attract the eye by its peculiar fitness for the place it occupies.

The time for bold coloring, for strong, harsh contrasts has passed by. People of taste study now to have nothing that seems to start forward and strike one at the eye slingly. Once, the brighter the hues of the carpet, the more vividly the figures stood forth to challenge the newcomer, the greater was the satisfaction of the mistress of the mansion. The old fashioned carpets that one sees now in the shut-away parlors of country homes which were purchased years ago are of that character. Brilliant greens, flaming reds, gorgeous yellows, staring blues, all mingled in full bouquets of mammoth proportions, show how far away the perceptions were from the artistic sense of beauty. To-day quiet effects are sought; colors that would then have been called dull and lifeless are chosen, and everything which startles the eye avoided. That room is the most beautiful which gives a subtle sense of pleasure upon entering, without an immediate consciousness of any single feature.

One thing it is always well to remember in purchasing a carpet, or selecting the paper or paint for your walls, and that is, that both are simply backgrounds for pictures and furniture, and that it is absolutely essential that they shall be, not only of soft tints but in harmony with each other. Better sin too, in choosing neutral shades, than to go too far the other ways.

The whole matter of home decoration has undergone a revolution within the last few years. There are those now who make it their business to study the effects of light and shade, of furnishings, of surroundings, of uses and then make their plans accordingly. When in doubt about what to do, one who is really an artist in these matters quickly solves it in a most satisfactory way. And yet I am far from thinking that it is wise to put one's home entirely in the hands of those who have only a business interest in the matter, as it is then apt to lack the individuality of those who live there; an individuality which may be preserved by putting some personal thought into it, even while in a general way holding it subservient to the decorator. A house with all of its belongings should be an expression of those who call it home. A part of themselves should enter as far as possible into the arrangements, so that all who go in may feel the spirit pervading it, and know that it is a home in the best sense of the word, and not merely a place to stay i .

ONE of the most contemptible of all creatures that poison society with their presence is the man who gives out that he is not "a marrying man," and forthwith proceeds to select one of the prettiest young ladies that come within his social ken and shower upon her the most exclusive and devoted attentions, dancing attendance upon her at all times and seasons, wearing always a sort of she-belongs-to-me air whenever another gentleman draws near her, doing everything to win and hold her affection under this cloak of friendship, and then, if perchance called to account for his actions, hiding behind his earlier uttered declaration that he is "not a marrying man!" Faugh! He is a sneak, a coward, without principle, without decency. And that is none too harsh a judgment.

Not a marrying man! Oh no, but he wants to be at liberty to play at love-making with any fair young maiden that he chances to fancy, no matter what may be the consequences to her. Forewarned, forearmed, you say. The very danger lies in this forewarning. His "brotherly" devotion—such a humbug as it is—is received at first in the spirit in which she *thinks* it is offered. He is "so kind, so thoughtful of her comfort, so desirous that she shall enjoy herself—he is so good to try to give her so much pleasure," and so she goes on innocently while the tongues begin to wag, and he goes on knowingly, because when the time comes, he can step aside, scot free, since he warned her in the beginning. What does he care if he has monopolized her thoughts and time to the exclusion of all others for months, perhaps for years? What does it matter to him if she become an object of commiseration to her social world, because he "has got tired of her."

Not a marrying man!

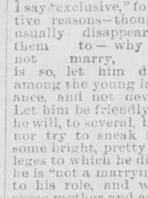
Girls, if within your circle of acquaintance there is a biped of this kind, avoid him as you would a scorpion. What right has he to assume in the first place, that you look upon every man who approaches you with an eye exclusively to matrimony? What business has he to warn you that he is not in the market, as if your sole intent was to get a husband? Why should he presume that you are so ready to succumb to his attractions, that he must erect defences around his seductive self, in order that you may not become the victim of disappointment.

Not a marrying man!

Such egregious self-conceit! Mothers, when a man comes to your homes with this stamp of touch-me-not upon him, and endeavors to establish himself as the confidential exclusive brother-sort of friend to your daughter, I would advise you to show him the door. Understand, I say "exclusive," for there may be imperative reasons—though I've noticed they usually disappear when he wants them to—why a man may not marry, but when this is so, let him divide his attentions among the young ladies of his acquaintance, and not devote himself to one. Let him be friendly, kind, brotherly, if he will, to several, but lover-like to none, nor try to sneak into the affections of some bright, pretty girl to gain the privileges to which he disclaims all title. If he is "not a marrying man" let him keep to his role, and when he does not, let every mother and every mother's daughter set him down hard in his right place, and hold him there.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

A Corner Cabinet.



EVERY pretty one may be made at home if any one can use tools to any advantage. The following was recently described in the *Art Interchange*: Take two pieces of nicely plained lumber from 15 to 18 ins. wide, ⅞ of an inch thick and from 5 to 6 feet in length. One side should be ⅞ inch narrower than the other. Set these at right angles and screw them together with two and a half inch screws about eight inches apart.

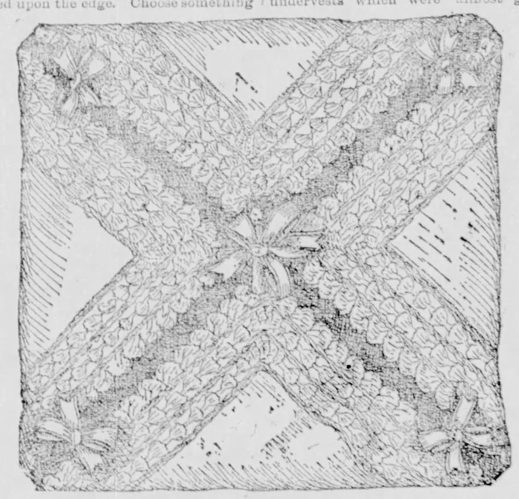
Have six or seven angle shelves made of the thickness of the sides and screw them in at the proper distances apart. Then make two half shelves and put them on opposite sides one a little above the other.

Pretty curtains of pongee or China silk may be hung upon brass rods and add to the pleasing effect. This cabinet may be made of any native wood, finished by using a wood filler, then given several coats of hard oil finish, rubbed down when dry, with pulverized pumice stone and water with felt until it has the desired polish, or it may be painted any color desired.

A pretty finish may be put upon the top by a molding about two and a half inches wide. Above this a brass railing may be placed, or the maker may turn small spindles and set them about three inches apart to support a small rail.

Fancy Work and House Decoration.

COVER FOR A SOFA PILLOW.—This can be washed, which renders it a very desirable affair. It is made of a large square piece of soft-twilled linen, which is hemmed all around, and then lace is sewed upon the edge. Choose something



that will wash well, and has considerable open work in the pattern, especially upon the edges. The cushion itself may be covered with a pretty colored plain satin. Put the cover on so that the four corners will nearly meet in the center of the top side of cushion, and draw ribbons through and tie in full bows. Also draw ribbons through about half way to the corners and tie. These will help to hold the cover firmly.

ABOUT BAGS.—These are most convenient articles for a variety of uses One designed for party goers is made of Japanese crape—a cheap material by the way—and is 18 ins. long and 14 ins. wide. It may be lined with silesia of the color of the groundwork of the outside. Around the top put a gathering of wide lace, not very full, and let it fall over the outside. Do not put in a draw string, but have a cord to match in color fastened to the two corners. Divide the bag into three parts, by putting a division down the center, then another in the middle of one of these two divisions. This should be done before the outside is put on. The larger opening is for slippers and the others are, one for the fan and the other for the gloves.

Pretty bags for hanging upon the sewing machine or in the dressing room for various purposes may be made of cretonne, the figures being outlined with heavy silk in the narrow and wide buttonhole stitch. Or, what is very effective, it can be followed around with tinsel cord in any coloring that seems to correspond with the flowers or figures.

A very handsome bag is made of a crocheted slipper. Use a pretty color of cord and when the crocheting is done, stiffen it in shape. Then gather a piece of silk around the top, make a shirring an inch below and draw up with ribbon.

These are a few ways that produce very pretty results.

TABLE COVER—A simple table cover to brighten a dull room is made of a square of deep yellow silk fringed on the four sides. Two crescents overlapping each other are embroidered at intervals around the sides. These crescents are embroidered in laid work, one in white, the other in steely blue, and finished around the edges with silver cord.

Knitting and Crocheting.

Knitting Abbreviations—k, knit; p, purl or seam; n 2 tog, purl two together; n, narrow; s and b, slip and bind; tto, throw thread over; b, bind; o, over; sl, slip; m, make.

Crocheting Abbreviations—l, loop; s c, single crochet; d c, double crochet; ch st, chain stitch; el ch st, close chain stitch; d ch st, double chain stitch; p, picot; r c, ribbed crochet; c t st, crossed treble stitch; sh st, shell stitch; o sh st, open shell stitch; tr, treble; sh c, short crochet.

KNITTED BED SHOES.—These are very nice for people who are troubled with cold feet. They are made of single zephyr worsted on wooden knitting needles. Cast on 81 stitches, knit across 12 times, then make a seam stitch of the odd stitch in the middle, and narrow each side of the seam every time across until you have 49 stitches left, 20 each side of your seam. Then knit two plain, two seam, until you have nearly a finger length, then put your worsted over, knit two, over, knit two, and so on until you have knit across once, then turn back, knit loose, then back, knit plain once across, and bind off. Run narrow ribbon through the holes that the loops make and tie a bow at the front.

SOME ANSWERS.—In THE BLADE of April 2 M. E. Phœnix wishes to know what is the meaning of st by, in knit lace pattern of March 12. I am not A. H. S., but think I can explain it. It is the 2nd row, and means knit 5, make 4 stitches by k 1, p 1, k 1, p 1 of the 4 times, thread over needle in 1st row. I have just knit the pattern through twice and it is correct.—E.

"Louise" in BLADE of March 19 asks what is the trouble with 4th row of Guipure lace in BLADE February 26. I can see only one mistake; it reads "there should never be 6 loops on hook", it should say "now" in place of "never," otherwise I think it is correct.

Household Hints.

Never let your custard or pumpkin pies boil in baking, if you want them nice and not wheyey. Always let your bread come to a boil in some milk, if you want it light and nice in a pudding. 1 oz. of soap bark steeped and put in 1 pt. of alcohol will remove grease from cloth or carpet. Always use soap bark to wash your prints, ginghams or safeens. It can be bought of druggists for 25 cents a pound, and it sets the colors.

Red raspberries, with equal weight of sugar, put into a kettle and put on back of the stove so the sugar will melt, but keep at very low heat several hours, will taste as fresh as when picked. Mine have kept nicely. Also some very mellow peaches put down the same way. I could hold my finger in them, the heat was so low.

Logwood chips, ½ lb., steeped in 2 qts. of water, using ammonia with it, mixing as you use it, will color clothes that have faded. Spong them evenly with the liquid, on a board, and press them when damp. Cloaks, coats, hats and dresses can be renewed in this way. The brown will be a dark shade. Any colored gloves will take it nicely. Put them on your hands and smooth till dry. Use hot every time.—MRS. O. S. THAYER.

To color seal-brown on cotton or woolen. For 10 lbs. of goods put 3 lbs. of catechu in as much water as will cover the goods. Boil until dissolved, then put in 4 ozs. of blue vitriol. Stir until well dissolved. Put in the goods and let them remain over night. In the morning wring the goods from the dye. Dissolve 4 ozs. of bichromate of potash in boiling water, also 3 ozs. of copperas and 2 ozs. of extract of logwood in water enough to cover the goods. Let them remain in this 15 minutes, or until the desired shade is obtained. If the goods are a dark color at first, leave out the logwood and copperas or add them gradually until the desired shade is obtained. Without the logwood and copperas, a good dark brown is obtained.—NETTIE.

To color white or light kid gloves, dissolve ½ package of Diamond Dye in warm water, and strain through cheese cloth. Put the gloves on your hands, and after evenly damp ning them, apply the dye with a sponge, until they are of a uniform color, with no light spots showing. Let them dry on your hands and then rub them well with a little pure olive oil, or weak flaxseed tea. This will give them a fine polish, and need not be used on undressed gloves. If they are a little stiff, rub and pull them gently. In coloring gloves or shoes black, use the Diamond slate dye and follow directions for making shoe polish. I bought at a very low price several dozens of fine hose, because they were white, and "off" colors. At the same time I bought some Jersey summer undervests which were "almost given away," as they were the last of the summer goods. These I dyed with Diamond dyes, and the result is that I have a very nice lot of fast black, lisle thread hose for about one-quarter of what I could buy them now, and the colored jersey vests are just the thing to wear over corsets, with black summer dresses.—JEAN HUNT.

Correspondence Clippings.

Why is it there is so little said about flowers? Surely there is no piece of fancy work that can equal a widow of beautiful flowers. The green-house in our town has had no such profusion of blossoms as I have had since last October. My way is very simple and will give it if there are any who would like to have it. Out of 2 dozen pots, I have not had less than 30 bunches of blossoms since last October, and I have had from 50 to 60 bunches the greater part of the time.—E. S.

The HOUSEHOLD will be very glad to hear of your way of producing flowers.—ED.

Parents, beware of the seductive pasteboards. Cards and whisky are twin friends. "Evil associations corrupt good morals," but if you let them alone they will not harm you. Dancing, in a social circle, is a healthful pastime; in the public ball room, it is no place for my sister (if I had one). To the "idealists" I wish to say, you have simply described "beautiful angels and saints," and left the human family "out of the question." A recipe from the "growlers:" "Bear and forbear, taken three times a day," will cure lots and lots of domestic ills.—SPORTY.

I noticed recently, in one of the religious organs of the day, an article headed, "An Open Appeal to My Brethren," written by a D. D., of whom I think it can be safely said "much learning has made him mad," in one sense at least. As his article proves, he certainly possesses a large amount of envy. He says: "It would be very humiliating to me, indeed, to constitute women members of our legislative and governing assemblies." The fact that Adam was created first, don't prove that he was to tyrannize over Eve. She must be equal with him—equal, not only in creation, but in power, for we read in Genesis that God gave them, not him, dominion over the fish of the sea and the fowls of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth. In conclusion, I would say, if it is permissible, as the brother agrees it is, for a woman to preach, pray, talk and hold subordinate offices in the church, it is equally her right to help make the laws that govern the church, and we think the Scriptures are so plain on these points that a "wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein."—AUNT MINNIE.

Inquiries.

Will some one tell me how to elect a queen at a May party? Also what games would be nice to play?—WILD ROSE.

Will some one send a recipe for preparing chocolate for cakes?—MRS. L. B. CHAMBERS.

Can any one tell me what to do with my bird? She lays, standing on the perch and every egg gets broken. She will carry the nest all around the cage but not build one.—MRS. G. W. CHOPPELL.

Will some one tell me of something to rub on the gums to deaden the pain without taking chloroform or gas? I am too weak and nervous to take any remedy that would affect the heart. What can I use on my face to harden the texture of the skin? My face is so open that the wind makes it smart and burn; and the best of soap has the same effect. What can I use in the place of soap?—MRS. J. W. F.

Can some one tell me what will cure canker sore mouth? I have tried alum and potash, but they give only temporary relief.—AMANDA S.

Will some one tell how to make a hair dye or color gray hair brown or black?—CAROLINE.

Have any of the HOUSEHOLD used malted milk, for children? and if so, will they report if it is safe and good for weak children?—MRS. ALICE L.

Will some one tell me what cheese-straws are and how to make them?—INA M.

Can any one give me a recipe for cooking sweet-breads?—GREEN HOUSEKEEPER.

Will some one send a recipe for preparing mocking bird food, and tell me if the birds should have food constantly before them, or be fed at regular intervals?—MRS. A. A. G.

Will some one tell me what "apostle spoons" are?—L. A. F.

Answers to Inquiries.

Magnolia: You can procure the paints you mention at any store where art materials are sold.—ED.

Ellen H.: "Truffles" are a kind of mushroom found buried in the soil. They are used in dressing for turkeys or chickens, or in a sauce.—ED.

Agnes Gintner: If you wish to join the King's Daughters, and there are no circles near you, you can write to Miss G. H. Libby, 47 West Twenty-second street, New York, stating your desire to become a member of the order, and enclose 10 cents for your annual dues and 30 cents for a badge, if you desire one. It would be well to send 10 or 15 cents additional for some literature that would explain the work and meaning of the order to you.—ED.

Lew H. Wagner: I, for one, would be glad to have the "talks" on dress cutting and fitting.—MOUNTAIN FLOWER.

Mrs. B. C. L.: Salted almonds are placed on the dinner table in fancy dishes, when it is arranged for dinner, and remain on until the dessert is brought on, when they are removed. They should be first passed after the soup course, and may be handed around between every course. Any guest is at liberty to help himself and pass them to others. The waiter is not expected to do this.—ED.

Nellie A. Dale: You failed to mention the name of the piece of music you wish, but you can doubtless obtain it at any music store. The usual price of music is 10 cents a page.—ED.

C. J. W.: "Quass" is the popular tipple of the Russians. It is fermented cabbage water, and is described as tasting like a mixture of fish and soap suds, but next to beer, is the greatest favorite of all fermented beverages.—ED.

Query: It is held by some physicians that the custom of eating fruit the first thing at breakfast is very injurious, as acid in any form is said to be hurtful, if taken into an empty stomach. It can be used at the close of the meal, if desired, with no bad results.—ED.

Anna H.: The extract you send us: "And you shall shortly know that lengthened breath
Is not the sweetest gift God sends His friends,
And that sometimes, the sable pall of death,
Conceals the fairest boon His love can send."
is from May Riley Smith's beautiful poem, "Sometime," which has carried comfort to very many sorrowing hearts.—ED.

Mrs. E. S. L.: Celery acts upon the nervous system and relieves rheumatism and neuralgia; tomatoes stimulate the liver; spinach and common dandelion have a direct effect upon the kidneys. Onions, garlics and olives promote digestion by producing an increase of the saliva and gastric juice. Raw onions are regarded by some as a remedy for sleeplessness, and as an excellent tonic in cases of debility of the digestive organs.—ED.

If L. B. B. will cut her ingrain carpet as straight across the widths as she can, it will make very nice rugs; if it is cut on the bias it will pull in two.—WEAVER.

Recipes.

Strawberries have made their appearance in the market, and very soon they will be at their best. Cherries, gooseberries and currants follow so closely upon these that we shall give recipes for their use in various forms, so that the HOUSEHOLD may have the benefit of them as fast as they come, and first, in the eternal fitness of things comes—

STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE.—Make the cake as for nice biscuit, with 1 cupful sour milk; ½ cupful of butter; ½ teaspoonful salt; 1 teaspoonful soda, and flour enough to make a soft dough. Roll this about ¼ inches thick, and bake on two tins. Stem the berries, sweeten to taste, and slightly mash them. When the cakes are done, spread one with butter and cover with the berries and sugar, place the other on top of this, and cover with butter and the remainder of the berries. Cover with a deep tin, and let stand a few moments, which will soften the crust of the cake so that the syrup from the berries will soak in to it more easily. This is good enough to eat without any addition, but if cream is used have it on the table in a pitcher and pour it over each piece as it is served, as it is apt to curdle if poured over the whole cake at first. Some prefer to bake the cake in one tin and split it before adding the berries, but there is a chance of its being heavy in such a case. Those who can not use sour milk can use baking powder and sweet milk as for biscuit.

STRAWBERRY BAVARIAN CREAM.—Cover ½ box of gelatine with ½ cupful of cold water and let it stand for ½ hour. Wash 1 quart of berries through a sieve fine enough to remove the seeds; add 1 heaping cupful of sugar and stir until dissolved. Stand the gelatine over boiling water and, when melted, strain it into the strawberry juice; mix, turn into a tin basin; place the basin in a pan of broken ice, and stir continually, until the mixture thickens, then add 1 pt. of cream, whipped. When this is thoroughly mixed pour it into a mold and stand it in a cold place to harden.

STRAWBERRY WATER ICE.—Add the juice of 2 lemons and 1 lb. of sugar to 1 qt. of strawberries; mash them and stand aside 1 hr.; then strain through a fine selve, add 1 qt. of water and turn into the freezer and freeze. This will serve 8 persons.

TO CAN STRAWBERRIES—Without mashing them or losing their natural flavor, fill your cans with the dry berries, jarring the can so as to get in as many berries as possible; adding 1 cupful of sugar to each qt. can. Set the cans in a steamer over a kettle of boiling water and cook until a broom straw will pass through the berries easily, and the sugar is all dissolved. Have some more hot berries and sugar in a bowl, to remedy any shrinkage, and from this fill the cans when removed from the steamer. Place over the top of each can a round of white wadding to fit it, then run a silver fork down the inside of the can to set free any air bubbles there may be, screw on the top of the can, and you will very seldom find any of the fruit to need further care.

The most wholesome manner of using strawberries for breakfast or dessert, is to serve them fresh. They are taken by the stem with the fingers and dipped in sugar and eaten, or if the hulls are removed, use a silver fork to carry them to your mouth. In whatever manner they are served, we agree with the old Doctor of Divinity, who said that "Doubtless God could have made a better berry than the strawberry, but doubtless He never did."

LITERARY GATHERINGS

FOR OUR HAPPY HOUSEHOLD.

The George Eliot of Spain—Some New Historical Novels—What's in a Name?—The Beautiful Women of France.

FEW things to attract the capricious public are as much the order of the day in literature as in anything else, and the man or woman who brings forward something novel is at once in demand at almost any price that may be asked. The world is bound to be entertained as well as instructed, but whoever offers the largest amount of the first is the winner in the race.

I was thinking of this while reading the announcement that Worthington & Co., New York, would issue in the early part of this month the first of a series of twelve historical novels, designed to cover as many prominent epochs of our history. The first one is entitled "Columbia; A Story of the Discovery of America." The second will deal with the Spanish Conquests and so on. I believe it is the author's intention to have the heros and heroines belong to the same family, each one being a descendant of the preceding, which will add to the interest of the whole. Of course the stories are to be in no sense a continuation one of another, but each will be complete in itself.

Mr. John R. Musick, who has written several novels, among them "Calamity Row," "Brother Against Brother," etc., is the author. His home is in Kirksville, Mo., though he divides his time between that place and New York City.

ONE of the pioneers in newspaper work was Mrs. Sara J. Lippincott, better known as "Grace Greenwood." She it was who inaugurated Washington correspondence, which was then a new feature in journalism. Later she edited for several years a juvenile monthly called *The Little Pilgrim*, and it is interesting to know that Louisa Alcott was one of its contributors, and that her work was some of the first which she ever attempted.

For years Mrs. Lippincott wrote for different publications, both in this country and in England, and her writings always attracted many readers. She has published several volumes, but the most popular are, doubtless, those of her children's stories, new editions of them having been recently published.

She is now somewhat past middle life, and is bright and attractive looking, with gray hair and hazel eyes, and a exceedingly pleasant manner, which has always won her many friends. At present her home is in New York, but in the near future she intends to go to Washington to live for the remainder of her life.

IN "Women's Work in America" attention is called to the fact that the novel designed expressly for women readers has almost entirely disappeared. Years ago "The Lamplighter" and stories of that ilk were decidedly popular. To-day, when there are more women writers than ever before, there are fewer than ever of stories written by women, for women. This comes probably from the wider outlook they possess which makes them write for all people. It is well known that Miss Murfree's idea of adopting a masculine pseudonym was to obtain a just criticism as an artist and not one modified by the thought of her sex. This determination of woman to rise out of the limitations imposed upon her for this reason, has doubtless, something to do with the falling off of the special literature mentioned above.

THE title of the "George Eliot of Spain" has been given to Madam Emilia Pardo Bazan because of her great originality, her keen insight into human nature and her strength of mind. She occupies a position of the highest rank among Spanish authors having written a score of popular books, entering into all the paths of literary work, unless it be that of science and philosophy. She is a daughter of Count Je Pardo Bazan, who died recently, and she inherits his title, but prefers to use her name without it, believing that her talents give her a higher distinction than any mere signification of rank. One of her latest works, "A Christian Woman," has been recently translated by Mary Springer and published by the Cassell's. The translation is admirable and brings the story in a most realistic form to English readers. The plot describes the unhappiness of a beautiful and pure-minded girl, who has married a man she thoroughly abhors. How she struggles to do her duty and resist all temptation to forget it are wonderfully well described—in fact, the characters are well drawn and stand forth clearly cut so that their characteristics are presented with force to the reader. Lovers of this kind of literature will hope that more of Madam Bazan's works may be translated into English.

THE influence of the title of a book has been many times exemplified. Publishers recognize the necessity of some taking form better than authors, although the latter now give the subject more attention than in former years. Books have sometimes failed to arouse the attention of the public, when there could be no other reason for such failure than the unprepossessing name by which it was introduced. I have known the same author afterwards to give a story not one whit better but under some title that attracted the attention of readers and it became popular. A well known instance of this is "That Husband of Mine," by Mary E. Denison. The manuscript was doubtfully accepted by the publishers, who failed to appreciate the fact that it was destined to bring the author both fame and money and to line their own pockets. They only printed a few hundred copies at first and were astonished to have the orders pour in upon them. The total sales of the book reached 150,000 copies and there is no question but what the unique title by which it was brought before the literary world was the first cause, while the interest of the book, which was real, was only secondary. What was true in this case has been true in many others, until it has become a matter of primary importance. Novelty is one of the requisitions, and there must also be added to this just enough of the thought of the story to pique anticipation. It is said that there are persons employed by publishers who are peculiarly adapted to giving odd and original titles to new works when the author failed to meet in this respect their desire.

ONE never tires of reading of those women of France who, by their wit or their beauty, or both combined, held in thrall the greatest intellects of their day and were the centers of attraction for all that was best and brightest in the social life of Paris. And, among them all, perhaps there are none more attractive than Madame Recamier, whose subtle charm won men and women alike, for, strange as it may seem, the wives of those who were most under her sway were also her friends.

A very interesting article in the current *Century*, entitled "Saloons of the Empire and Restoration, speak of this as a marked peculiarity. And their love for her, and her fascination for them continued long after her youth was gone—in fact, as long as she lived. Perhaps her secret lay in her power of divining the thoughts and feelings of others and ministering to their wants. "Her real power," says the writer, "lay in the wonderful harmony of her nature, in the subtle penetration that divined the chagrins and weaknesses of others only to administer a healing balm, in the delicate tact that put people always on the best terms with themselves, and gave the finest play to whatever talents they possessed."

The article is a very interesting one, and well worth a reading.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

—"A stitch in time saves nine," and if you take Hood's Sarsaparilla now it may save months of future possible sickness.

From the French of Quatrelles.

[Quatrelles's real name is Ernest Louis Victor Jules L'Epine. He lives at Paris—a grey old gentleman of 65, who during the greater part of his life has held a post in the French government, who wears in his button-hole the rosette of the Legion of Honor, and who can do almost anything delightfully whether it be to paint a picture, or to compose a piece of music, or (as in the following example from the *Strand Magazine*) to tell a charming little story to amuse the children.]

There was once, in Japan, in times so far away that the learned hardly now dare speak of them, a poor, little stone breaker who worked on the highways.

He worked on the highways as long as the day lasted, in all weathers, in all seasons, in rain, in the burning sunshine, and in snow. He was always half dead with fatigue and three-quarters dead with hunger; and he was not at all contented with his lot. "Oh! how I would bless heaven," he said, "if one day I became rich enough to sleep far into the morning, to eat when I was hungry, and drink when I was athirst. I am told that there are people so blessed by fate as always to be gay and full of food. Stretched at ease upon thick mats before my door, my back covered with soft silken vestments, I would take my afternoon nap, wakened every quarter of an hour by a servant, who should remind me that I had nothing to do, and that I might sleep without remorse."

A passing angel overheard these words, and smiled.

"Be it according to your wish, poor man!" the angel said. And, suddenly, the stone-breaker found himself before the door of a splendid dwelling of his own, stretched at his ease upon a pile of thick mats and dressed in sumptuous garments of silk. He was no longer hungry, no longer thirsty, no longer tired—all of which appeared to him as agreeable as it was surprising.

He had feasted for half an hour on these unknown enjoyments, when the Mikado passed by. The Mikado! It was a great thing to be the Mikado. The Mikado was the emperor of Japan, and the emperor of Japan was, especially in those far-off times,

"AT HIS FEET A SHARP HAMMERING SOUND ATTRACTED HIS ATTENTION."

the most powerful of all the emperors of the East.

The Mikado was travelling for his pleasure, preceded by couriers, surrounded by cavaliers more embroidered and bedaced than the Grand Turk of Turkey, followed by famous warriors, escorted by musicians, accompanied by the most beautiful women in the world, who reclined in howdahs of silver borne on the backs of white elephants.

The Mikado lay upon a bed of down in a palanquin of fine gold, decked with precious stones. His prime minister had the unequaled honor of holding above his master's head a large umbrella fringed all round with tiny jingling bells.

The enriched stone-breaker followed the imperial procession with an eye of envy.

"Much advanced I am!" he said to himself. "Shall I be happy with the few paltry indulgences I am able to give myself? Why am I not the Mikado? I could then traverse the highways in a splendid carriage, in a golden palanquin powdered with precious stones, followed by my prime minister, under the shade of a great umbrella fringed with jingling bells, while my second minister refreshed my visage with the waving of a fan of peacocks' feathers. Ah, I wish I were the Mikado!"

"Be as you wish to be!" said the angel.

And instantly he found himself stretched on the down bed of the golden palanquin powdered with precious stones, surrounded by his ministers, his warriors, his women and his slaves, who said to him in Japanese:

"Mikado, you are superior to the sun, you are eternal, you are invincible. All that the mind of man can conceive you can execute. Justice itself is subordinate to your will, and providence waits on your counsels tremblingly."

The stone-breaker said to himself:

"Very good! these people know my value."

The sun, which had been shining very ardently for some days, had parched the country. The road was dusty, and the glare from it fatigued the eyes of the appointed Mikado, who, addressing his minister, the bearer of the jingling umbrella, said:

"Inform the sun that he is incommoding me. His familiarities displease me. Tell him that the great Emperor of Japan authorizes him to retire. Go!"

The prime minister confided to a chamberlain the honor of carrying the jingling umbrella, and went on his mission.

He returned almost instantly, his face expressing the utmost consternation.

"Great Emperor, sovereign of gods and men, it is inconceivable! The sun pretends not to have heard me, and continues to burn up the road!"

"Let him be chastised."

"Certainly such insolence deserves it; but how am I to get hold of him to administer his punishment?"

"Am I not the equal of the gods?"

"Assuredly, great Mikado, at least their equal."

"You told me, just now, that nothing is impossible to me. Either you have lied, or you resist me, or you have badly executed my orders; I give you five minutes to extinguish the sun, or ten to have your head stripped off. Go!"

The prime minister departed, and did not return.

The exasperated stone-breaker was purple with anger.

"This is a pretty sort of a dog's business, upon my word, to be emperor, if he has to submit to the familiarities, caprices, and brutalities of a mere circulating star. It is plain that the sun is more powerful than I. I wish I were the sun."

"Be it as you wish!" said the angel.

And the little stone-breaker sparkled in the highest heavens, radiant, flaming. He took pleasure in scorching trees, withering their leaves, and parching up springs; in covering with perspiration the anguished visages of emperors as well as the dusty muzzles of the wayside stone breakers—his companions of the morning.

But a cloud came between the earth and him, and the cloud said:

"Halt, my dear fellow; you can't come this way!"

"By the moon, that's too much! A cloud—a poor, little, misty, bodiless cloud—calls me familiarly, 'my dear fellow,' and bars my way! Clouds, it is plain, are more powerful than I. If I do not become a cloud, I shall burst with jealousy."

"Don't burst for so trifling a cause," said the angel, always on the watch. "Be a cloud, since you prefer to be so."

Proudly the new cloud planted himself between the earth and the resplendent planet.

Never, in the records of memory, did so much rain fall. The transformed stone-breaker took pleasure in launching rain and hail upon the earth, and that in Indian, Deadwood, Turkey, Greece (grass), Charlotte, Orange, Fox, Cook and Sage, Door, Tiger, Ground, Salmon, Bacon, Bird, Bath, Nickel, Elizabeth, May, Goose, Christmas, Pleasant, Long, Cook, Goose, Slide (signed)—George Buzzard.

BLADE TEMPERANCE LEGION.

MOTTO: "Of Ourselves We Will be Masters."

Pledge:

We do hereby promise ourselves that, from this time until we are 21 years old, we will not taste intoxicating liquors of any kind, nor will we will create all influences tending to prevent their use by others. Witness our names:

DEFIANCE, O.

Nellie Richardson,	Mabel Switzer,
Bessie Squire,	Bessie Switzer,
Pinsie H. Weller,	Bertie Shutters,
Maud Frick,	Minnie Farber,
Fanny Bennett,	Rose Carnahan,
Ivy Ensign,	Grace Ensign,
Carrie L. Miller,	Laura Kuhn,
Bertie McCullough,	Hattie Lewis,
Minnie Batstone,	Orvel Spain,
Claud Frick,	Gibbie Light,
Harry Harman,	Grove Patterson,
C. L. Miller,	Gale Stevens,
Theodore Smith,	Thomas Elliott,
William Scott,	Mary Rouf,
Henry Dicus,	Hattie Deamer,
Bodie Miller,	Maggie Francisco,
Mary Dicus,	Ethel Whitney,
Peggy Meads,	Nellie Meads,
Mary Miller,	Lily Hisey,
Flora Ricketts,	Minnie Hisie,
Mabel Wood,	Mabel Evans,
Ella McCully,	Agnes Ensign,
May Hunter,	Julia Frost,
Helen Harmon,	Freddie Cartier,
Ray Ensign,	Percy Whetstone,
Daisy Miller,	Rio Brown,
Hugh Holbrook,	Bennie Lewis,
Percy Ensign,	Rolly Whitney,
Otis Ensign,	James Willie,
Claud Ensign,	Carl Marcil,
Walter Elliott,	Pearl Chipp,
Gussy Higgins,	Belle Rowland,
	Ray T. Seaver.

ROCKDALE, WASH.

Bertie Ryker,	Mary Yost,
Myrtle Routh,	Myrtle Drumheller,
George Ryker,	Cora Dundon,
Carey Meicher,	Nettie Brown,
Craig Weiss,	Matha Yost,
Arthur Brown,	Mabelle Yost,
Mary Stevens,	Bertie Meicher.

VENUS, NEB.

Mary Pettet,	Lavina Pettet,
Matthew Patterson,	Herbert Vrooman,
Cora Vrooman,	Milo Vrooman,
Frank Vrooman,	Hoge Vrooman,
Della Carey,	Myrtle Alison.

Names this week, 80. Total, 31,140.

The above embraces all names received to, May 11.

HER POCKETBOOK.

It holds so very many things:—
Some pocket-handkerchiefs, two finger rings,
Her cards, the programme of a play—
Cut out and kept to mark the day—
A button-hook, a photograph,
A pencil that would make you laugh,
Some pins and a few scraps of verse,
And a receipt in accents terse,
"To Keep a Husband Home at Night,"
And one, "To Make the Hands Grow White,"
Some samples small of silk and lace,
A bit of powder for the face,
Three bridge tickets, a faded flower
Some bonbons eaten at leisure hour,
A dry go-to-bed that would appal,
And thirty cent-less—
That is all!

—[N. Y. Herald.

GRAYVILLE, IND., Feb. 2d, 1887.

Dr. A. T. SHALLENBERGER,

Rochester, Pa. *Dear Sir:*—I have used your Antidote for Malaria for over a quarter of a century and found it to be in every respect all that you claim for it. It not only cures chills and fever of every kind, but it is the best medicine I ever knew to build up the system when broken down from any cause.

Respectfully yours,
F. M. BROWN.

A Society for Women Travellers.

An association has been formed in London calling itself the Women's English Rest Tour association, whose purpose is simply for telling women, without charge, how they may summer in England, to which at present its scheme of operations is confined, for the reason that there the difficulties of a foreign tongue do not exist. The association gives the assurance that, by exercising a careful but not miserly economy, avoiding lugs, and settling for a week or more in a place, the traveller may keep her expenses below $5 a day. For $6 one should be able to travel quite rapidly, and take the occasional indulgence of a carriage drive. The following figures cover the expenses of a Boston school teacher, who recently spent a delightful vacation in England and Scotland:

Passage (Cunard), round trip	$80
Steerage fees	10
Fifty days on land ($3 per day)	150
Incidentals (photographs, etc.)	50

News of the Week.

Under this head we aim to give a summary of all important events occurring within the week, in compact yet easily understood form, accompanied by such explanations as may be necessary to a perfect comprehension. We regard this as a feature of the greatest value to all our readers, and especially to the younger members of the family.

NEW ORLEANS RIOT.

The Grand Jury Has Risen and Could Find No Indictment Against the Citizens—O'Malley Censured.

NEW ORLEANS, May 6.—After many weeks of close investigation, and after over 500 witnesses have been examined, the grand jury, charged with investigating the riot on March 14, has risen. It has made a report of over 5,000 words, in which all the evidence is reviewed at length. The conclusion of the jury, in short, is this: "O'Malley and Adams had bribed the trial jury, and made a verdict in accordance with the evidence impossible; the guilt of the prisoners was proven beyond a doubt; the people of New Orleans were indignant at the miscarriage of justice, and killed the men who should have been legally sentenced to death; the uprising was so general, fully 5,000 people being in the mob, that it is impossible to find indictments against any one person."

After reviewing O'Malley's methods, and his connection with the case and stating that he is directly chargeable with the successful attempts made at jury bribing, the report reproduces his record as follows:

1. No. 6,473, July 3, 1884. Indicted for attempting to prevent witnesses from appearing and testifying. Nolle prosequied July 28, 1884.
2. No. 4,838, May 9, 1884. Indicted for threatening and intimidating witnesses. Acquitted May 20, 1884.
3. No. 2,202, March 20, 1879. Plead guilty to carrying a concealed weapon and sentenced.
4. No. 3,079, Nov. 3, 1885. Convicted of assault and sentenced.
5. No. 960, April 1, 1881. Pleaded guilty to carrying a concealed weapon and sentenced.
6. No. 3,678, Jan. 3, 1883. Pleaded guilty to carrying a concealed weapon and sentenced.
7. No. 7,212, December 4, 1885. Convicted of carrying a concealed weapon and sentenced.
8. No. 7,241, May 22, 1885. Indicted for assault and battery.

The evidence before the trial jury, as well as before the grand jury, is summarized, and tells a wonderful story of the corruption that took place in and about the court building during the trial. It scores the Mafia in unmeasurable terms as a menace to American institutions, and says:

"Law is truly regarded as the embodiment of the wisdom of all ages, and its execution the safeguard of society by the punishment of transgressors; its just execution expresses the will of the people in condemnation of crime, but where this lofty principle is condemned by the practice of assassination for revenge, or spite, or concealment, under the most binding oaths, renders powerless the ministers of justice to perform their duties, and to secure witnesses, it becomes the duty of the people in the exercise of their sovereign rights to issue their decree of condemnation. That power has been wielded in this case of the Mafia to bring it—it must be destroyed as an element of danger, a creation of leprous growth in this community.

The question of immigration is made a part of the report, and the unusual digression is justified by the jury by a statement that this case has furnished precedent. The report closes as follows:

"We are deeply impressed with the serious charge delivered by your honor to this body on the subject, and at no time since have we lost sight of the necessity for a thorough investigation of all the conditions antecedent to it. We have engaged ourselves most assiduously with the examination of a large number of witnesses, embracing those who were present at the meeting on Canal street in the vicinity of the parish prison, as well as several hundred of our fellow-citizens taken from every rank and class of society. It is shown in the evidence that the gathering on Saturday morning, March 14, embraced several thousands of the first, best, and even the most law-abiding of the citizens of this city, assembled, as is the right of American citizens, to discuss in public meeting questions of grave import. We find a general sentiment among these witnesses, and also in our intercourse with the people, that the verdict as rendered by the jury was contrary to the law and the evidence, and secured mainly through the designing and unscrupulous agents employed for the special purpose of defeating the ends of justice. At that meeting the determination was shown that the people would not submit to the surrender of their rights into the hands of midnight assassins and their powerful allies.

"The assassination of the late chief of police shows the culmination of a conspiracy. His death was deemed necessary to prevent the exposure and punishment of criminals whose guilt was being fast established by his diligent pursuit.

"The condition of affairs in this community, as to a certain class of violators of the law, had reached such a state that the chief was well nigh powerless to deal with them, so far-reaching was their power and influence. In the trial of criminal cases good citizens were profoundly impressed by the repeated and signal failures of justice. The arts of the perjurer and briber seemed to dominate in the courts, paralyzing and rendering powerless the ends of justice. Certainly this was a desperate situation.

"In the public meeting above referred to—general and spontaneous in character as truly indicating an uprising of the masses—we doubt if any power at the command of the authorities would have been sufficient to overcome its intentions. Evidence is before us from official sources that eleven persons were killed in the attack on the parish prison. In the careful examination as to citizenship of those men we find that eight of them were beyond question American citizens, and another had 'declared his intention' in this court, which act carries with it the renunciation of allegiance to his native country.

"It is a noteworthy fact in connection with the uprising that no injury whatever was done to either person or property beyond the one act that seemed to have been the object of the assemblage at the parish prison. We have referred to the large number of citizens participating in this demonstration, estimated by judges at from 6,000 to 8,000, regarded as a spontaneous uprising of the people. The magnitude of this affair makes it a difficult task to fix the guilt upon any number of the participants—in fact, the act seemed to involve the entire people of the parish and the city of New Orleans, so profuse is their sympathy and extended their connection with the affair.

"In view of these considerations, a thorough examination of the subject has failed to disclose the necessary facts to justify the grand jury in presenting indictments.

"Respectfully submitted,

GEO. H. VENNARD,	O. CARRIERE,
DAVID STUART,	G. A. HOOSETT, JR.,
E. GAUCHE,	S. R. GRAHAM,
T. W. CASTLEMAN,	W. L. SAXON,
G. C. LA FAYE,	JOHN JACKSON,
PAUL S. CHRISTIAN,	EMIL E. HATREY,
A. S. RANLETT,	H. HALLER,
W. B. LEONARD,	*W. H. CHAFFER.

*Foreman.

MR. O'MALLEY DEFENDS HIMSELF.

He Says He Is Not Afraid of an Investigation.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8.—Papers here publish a five column statement by Detective D. C. O'Malley, giving an account of his career since his arrival in this city in 1878. It gives details of his employment by a number of respectable people, and his connection with several famous criminal cases, in some of which he assisted the state. He then goes over the old Matranga-Provenzano case, and finally the Hennessey case. He reasserts his belief that the five Italians tried for murdering Hennessey were innocent. The statement contains no new developments. O'Malley says: "As to my theory of the murder, I have one, of course, but in the absence of any direct evidence I should not like to say what that theory is. It is certainly not any Mafia or Dago business. Perhaps I may, at some future day, speak further on this subject, at which time I will have something to substantiate the statement I may make. I will advance no theory now as by so doing I may throw suspicion on parties who may be perfectly innocent."

The Italian government is about to address a circular to the European powers submitting the conduct of the United States government in the New Orleans affair to their judgment. Italy will thus be the initator of an international agreement to compel the United States to find means to guarantee the protection of foreign subjects.

BECHUANALAND.

Twenty Thousand Boers Ready to Break Away From Northern Influence and Run Their Own Affairs.

LONDON, May 8.—Replying to a question in the house of commons, in regard to the reported Boer trek being prepared for the invasion of Mashonaland, Manicaland and other South African territory for the purpose of establishing the so-called "republic of the North," the Hon. Edward Stanhope, secretary of state for war, intimated that troops were being sent to British Bechuanaland in order to oppose the proposed Boer trek.

Some weeks ago it was announced that a force of 5,000 Boers contemplated trekking into, or invading, a portion of the territory now in dispute between Great Britain and Portugal. The Boers have never forgotten their successes over the British troops in the Transvaal, where the Boers' superior markmanship enabled them to inflict severe loss upon the less skillful English troops sent against them.

When it first became known that the Transvaal was projected, 5,000 Boers were calculated to be upon the point of forming the army of invasion.

This seems to have somewhat stirred up Lord Salisbury's government, for the British high commissioner and commander-in-chief at Capetown, Sir Henry Brougham-Louch, was instructed some ten days ago to inform President Kruger of the Transvaal republic, that any movement of the Boers into the disputed territory would be considered as an act of hostility to the queen of England.

To this President Kruger replied briefly that he had checked the incursion, and it was supposed that the affair was ended. A day or two later, however, it became known at Capetown and elsewhere that the force of Boers which proposed to establish the "republic of the north," was composed of 20,000 Boers instead of 5,000, as at first supposed, and it was added, in spite of President Kruger's anxiety to live up to the obligations entered into by the Transvaal and Great Britain, it would possibly be beyond his power to prevent 20,000 well-armed Boers from incursions.

Against the Trek.

LONDON, May 9.—England has annexed a strip of territory which she hitherto protected on the western frontier of Bechuanaland in order to prevent a threatened trek of Boers and Damaras.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Gladstone's Strength as Shown at the English Elections.

LONDON, May 9.—The meagre Tory victory of Thursday, when Mr. Brymer (conservative), defeated by Edgcumbe (Gladstonian), by 40 votes in the election for member of parliament held in the South Dorset division, the seat being left vacant by the death of Lieut. Col. C. T. J. Hambro (conservative), was followed yesterday by a decisive victory for the Gladstonians in the South Leicestershire division.

In the election yesterday, the returns of which have just been announced, Mr. Logan, the Gladstone candidate, defeated Mr. Hardy, the Conservative nominee, by 489 votes, as follows: Mr. Logan, Gladstonian, 5,982; Mr. Hardy, Conservative, 5,493. At the last election the late Mr. Tapling, who was the head of the firm of Tapling & Co., well-known wholesale carpet and Manchester warehousemen, polled 5,708 votes, defeating the Gladstone Liberal candidate, Mr. James P. Harris Sanders, by 1,138. On Wednesday last, it will be remembered, Baron Stern, the Gladstone candidate, defeated Mr. Greene, the Conservative nominee in the Slowmarket or Northwest division of Suffolk by 4,346 to 4,132.

SIGNING THE SPANISH TREATY.

What the United States Gets in Return for Favors Granted.

MADRID, May 7.—The draft of the treaty of commerce between Spain and the United States was sent to the Spanish minister at Washington last week with instructions to sign it immediately. It is expected the necessary signatures will be appended by the end of this week. Although the Spanish government maintains the utmost reserve in regard to the treaty, even refusing to communicate it to the Cuban deputies, information from a reliable source confirm the report that coal, petroleum, machinery and fats will be admitted free into Cuba and Porto Rico and the present duty on flour will be reduced one half, in exchange for the free admission into the United States of sugar, coffee and cocoa. The deputies from Castile continue to oppose the treaty on the ground that it will render it impossible for Spanish flour to compete with American flour in the Spanish Antilles; but they cannot demand a vote upon the treaty, as the government has power to sign it without obtaining special authority from the chambers.

TRY TO RUN THE GOVERNMENT.

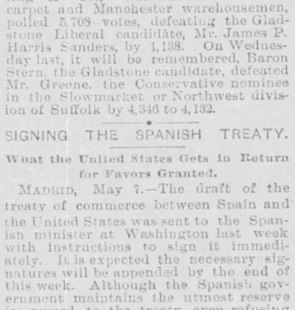
Why the Rothschilds Withdrew Their Financial Support.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 9.—The *Novoe Vremya* declares that when negotiations for the new three per cent loan were about concluded in Paris, the Rothschilds made demands in regard to the treatment of Hebrews in Russia which the Russian minister of finance, M. Vyshnegradsky rejected. The Rothschilds, the *Novoe Vremya* adds, "thereupon withdrew from the negotiations, but the object in view, the depression of Russian securities, failed. Russia has 558,000,000 roubles deposited in foreign banks.

If part of that sum is applied to the redemption of the loans of 1850 and 1860 there would still remain 150,000,000 roubles in gold of which 100,000,000 roubles is at the disposal of the financial administration. Although the Rothschilds may cause a temporary delay in the projected conversion of the foreign loans, they cannot influence the conversion of the internal debt.

Russia Advised to Withdraw Her Money From Foreign Banks.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 7.—The *Novoe Vramga* in an article on the financial situation, brought about by the withdrawal of the offer of the Rothschilds' syndicate to place the new Russian loan, urges the Russian government to withdraw the majority of its deposits held in private banks outside of the Russian empire.



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GOVERNMENT LANDS.

Settlers Can Cut Timber From the Public Domain for Actual Use But Not for the Market.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Commissioner Carter, of the general land office, with the approval of Secretary Noble, has issued to registers and receivers, an important circular letter of instructions which shall govern in carrying into effect the sections of the general land act of March 3, 1891, relating to the cutting of timber from public lands. These sections only apply to the states of Colorado, Montana, Idaho, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming and Nevada, the territory of Utah and the district of Alaska. The important features of the circular are as follows:

"Settlers upon the public lands, miners, farmers and others, *bona fide* residents in either of the states, district or territory named in this act, who have not a sufficient supply of timber on their own claims or lands for firewood, fencing or building purposes, or for necessary use in developing the mineral or other natural resources of the lands owned or occupied by them, are permitted to procure timber from the public lands strictly for the purposes enumerated in this sections but not for sale or disposal, or use on other lands, or by other persons; but this section shall not be construed to give the right to cut timber on any appropriated or reserved public lands; and the secretary of the Interior reserves the right to prescribe or revoke such privileges.

"Persons, firms or corporations who desire to cut timber from public lands, for purposes of merchandise, or for any other use whatsoever other than as defined in sections 2, 3 and 4 of these regulations, must first submit an application therefor in writing to the secretary of the Interior, designating the lands by sections, township and range, if surveyed; and, if unsurveyed, describing the lands by natural boundaries and the estimated number of acres therein. They must also define the character of the land, and the kinds of trees or timber growing thereon, giving an estimate as to the quantity of each kind, stating which particular kind they wish to cut or remove and the specified purpose or purposes for which the timber or product thereof is required. Every application must be sworn to and witnessed by no less than four reliable and responsible citizens of the state, district or territory in which the land is situated, and who reside in the locality of the particular land described.

"The petitioner or petitioners, should also submit with the application such evidence as can be procured, to conclusively show that the preservation of the trees or timber on the land described is not required for the public good, but that its use as lumber or other product, and for the purposes named in the application, is a public necessity. If deemed for the public interest, the desired permission will be granted.

"In order that farmers who desire to have the forests preserved in the interest of water supply for irrigation, and all others having adverse interests may have due notice of such applications, the parties making the application shall cause to be published at least once a week for three consecutive weeks, in a newspaper of general circulation in the state, district or territory, and also in a newspapers in the county, or where there is more than one county in each of the counties wherein the lands are situated, and a printed copy of the published notices must be submitted with the application, together with the affidavit of the publisher or foreman of each newspaper attached there, showing that the same was successively inserted the requisite number of times, and the dates thereof.

"The cutting or removing of any timber from public lands described in an application by or for the applicant before the authority has been officially granted by the secretary of the Interior, will render the party so offending liable to prosecution for trespass, and subject his application to rejection.

"Sawmill owners, lumber dealers and others, who in any manner cause or procure lumber to be cut or removed from any public lands in violation of law or these rules and regulations, whether directly by men in their employ, or indirectly through contract or by purchase, are equally guilty of trespass with the individuals who actually cut or remove such timber, and are alike liable to criminal prosecution."

BLAINE WILL BE A BUSY MAN.

Many International Questions Remain to be Settled.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—There is a vast accumulation of matters requiring attention from the state department just now, and Secretary Blaine will probably be a very busy man during the summer. The recent events in the Chilian situation have added to the complexity of affairs, and there is now a long docket of unsolved diplomatic problems, as follows: The Italian and Bering sea complications; the Canadian reciprocity and New Foundland and fisheries negotiations; the Chilian troubles; the Spanish agreement; the Venezuelan treaty; the Haytian coaling station; the refusal of China to receive our minister; the trouble over the failure of a consul at Victoria to toast the queen, and quite a number of minor matters, including the claim of the Barrundia family.

TO PROTECT AMERICAN REVENUES.

The Question of Goods Shipped in Bond Through the States.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—It is expected that Secretary Foster will soon take the steps contemplated by him for the better protection of the American revenues in connection with present systems of transportation through the territory of the United States of goods shipped over Canadian railroads under consulate seals. Attorney-General Miller has rendered an opinion to the secretary touching the power of the Treasury department to make, under the law, certain regulations on the subject having the above idea in view, and these regulations are now in the course of preparation and will be issued as soon as they are completed.

Can Trade With Mexico.

Recent statistics published by the Mexican government show that the exports from Mexico into the United States have increased so rapidly that the people of this country now take all but 20 per cent of the merchandise exported from Mexico, although the manufacturers of the United States do not furnish more than half the imports of that republic. Of the exports of precious metals, the United States takes 66 per cent; England, 21 per cent; Germany, 3.7 per cent, and France, 7.7 per cent.

To Protect the Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—The United States district attorney has received instructions from Attorney-General Miller to bring suit to have condemned a portion of the city cemetery for fortification purposes. Maps accompanying the instructions, showing that the government wants 54 acres. The district attorney says he will file papers asking for condemnation in a few days.

Between the Two Dakotas.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Commissioner Carter, of the general land office, has awarded to Chas. H. Bates, of Yankton, S. D., the contract for surveying and marking with granite monuments the boundary line between North Dakota and South Dakota. The contract price is $21,300.

Not Enough Seamen to Man this Country's Warships.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The navy department is still in sore straits to find able seamen enough to man our ships. Nearly all of the recruits that the law allows have been taken on, and yet there are not enough men to go around.

Ex-Minister Taft's physicians report no change in the condition of their patient and are gradually giving up what hope they had of his recovery. He is taking small amounts of nourishment, but only his wonderful vitality seems to maintain him.

Costa Rica have given assurances of hearty co-operation in the World's fair. The government will erect its own building at Chicago, and appoint five commissioners. The National museum of Costa Rica will send a valuable exhibit.

The Prescott national bank of Lowell, Mass., has placed an attachment on the property of Gen. Butler for $12,000. The money consideration was given about four years ago on a personal note, which the bank discounted. When the note fell due it was not paid for some reason not at present explainable.

BERING SEA AGAIN.

Mr. Blaine Informs Sir Julian Pauncefote Where He Has Made Several Errors—Six Interesting Questions.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The following note in addition to the correspondence that has already passed in relation to the Bering sea controversy is made public:

Mr. Blaine to Sir Julian Pauncefote:

Department of State, Washington, April 14, 1891.

SIR—The modifications which Lord Salisbury suggests in the questions for arbitration do not wholly meet the views of the President; but the President changes the text of the third and fifth in such manner, it is hoped, as will result in an agreement between the two governments. While Lord Salisbury suggests a different mode of procedure from that embodied in the sixth question, the President does not understand him actually to object to the question and he therefore assumes that it is agreed to.

The six questions as now proposed by the President are as follows:

First—What executive jurisdiction in the sea now known as Bering sea, and what exclusive rights in the seal fisheries therein, did Russia assert and exercise prior and up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States?

Second—How far were these claims of jurisdiction as to the seal fisheries recognized and conceded by Great Britain?

Third—Was the body of water known as the Bering sea included in the phrase, "Pacific ocean," as used in the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, and what rights, if any, in the Bering sea were held and exclusively exercised by Russia after said treaty?

Fourth—Did not all the rights of Russia as to jurisdiction and as to the seal fisheries in Bering sea, east of the water boundary described in the treaty between the United States and Russia, of March 30, 1867, pass unimpaired to the United States under that treaty?

Fifth—Has the United States any right, and if so what right, of protection or property in the fur seals frequenting the islands of the United States in Bering sea, when such seals are found outside the ordinary three mile limit?

Sixth—If the determination of the foregoing questions shall leave the subject in such position that the concurrence of Great Britain is necessary in prescribing regulations for the killing of fur seal in any part of the waters of Bering sea, then it shall be further determined: First, how far, if at all, outside of the ordinary territorial limits it is necessary that the United States should exercise an exclusive jurisdiction in order to protect the seal for the time living upon the islands of the United States and feeding therefrom; second, whether a closed season (during which the killing of seals in the waters of Bering sea outside the ordinary territorial limits shall be prohibited) is necessary to save the seal fishing industry, so valuable and so important to mankind, from deterioration or destruction? and if so, third, what months or parts of months should be included in such season, and over what waters should it extend?

The President does not object to the additional question respecting alleged damages to English ships, proposed by Lord Salisbury, if one condition can be added; namely, that after the issues of the arbitration have been joined, if the United States shall prevail, all the seals taken by Canadian vessels during the period shall be paid for at the ordinary price for which skins are sold. This seems to the President to be the compromise of Lord Salisbury's proposition, and he doubts not that it will secure his lordship's assent.

In the first paragraph of Lord Salisbury's dispatch of January 21, he makes the following declaration:

"It is now quite clear that the advisers of the President do not claim Bering sea as mare clausum, and indeed that there is little ground for such a contention."

Lord Salisbury's expression is put in such form as to imply (whether he so intended I know not) that the United States had hitherto been resting its contention upon the fact that the Bering sea was mare clausum. If that was his intention it would have been well for his lordship to specify wherein the United States ever made the assertion. From communications in my dispatch of December 17, last, was intended to put an end to the iteration of the charge and to eliminate it from the current discussion.

Lord Salisbury complains that I did not deal with certain protests, written by Lord Londonderry and the Duke of Wellington in 1822, which he had before quoted. If he will recur to the 26th and 27th pages of my dispatch of December 17, he will observe that I specially dealt with these; that I maintained and, I think, proved from the text that there was not a single word in the protest referring to the Bering Sea, but that they referred, in the language of the Duke of Wellington of the 17th of October, 1822, only to the lands "extending along the shores of the Pacific ocean from the 59th degree to latitude 60 degrees north." In the first paragraph of Lord Londonderry's protest of January 18, 1822, addressed to Count Lieven, of Russia, he also refers to the claims as "especially connected with the territorial rights of the Russian crown on the northwest coast of America bordering on the Pacific ocean and the commerce and navigation of his imperial majesty's subjects in the seas adjacent thereto."

From these and other pertinent facts it is evident that the protests of Lord Londonderry and the Duke of Wellington had nothing whatever to do with the points now in issue between the American and British governments concerning the waters of the Bering sea. They both referred to the territory certainly identical, physically, to the territory south of the Alaskan peninsula, bordering on the Pacific and geographically shut out from the Bering sea, a region entirely different on a point which Lord Salisbury considers of great importance should have escaped his lordship's notice.

In Lord Salisbury's judgement, the contention of the United States now rests wholly upon the ukase of 1821 by the Emperor Alexander I, of Russia. The United States has at no time rested its argument solely on the ground mentioned, and this government protests that Lord Salisbury should have so misapprehended the American position as to limit its basis of right in Bering sea to the ukase of 1821. The United States has, among other grounds, insisted, without recurring to any of its inherited and superior rights in Alaska, that this government has as full authority for going beyond the three-mile line in case of proved necessity as Great Britain did in 1822.

Two or three instances of the power which Great Britain exercises beyond the three-mile line have already been quoted, but have failed to call for the comment or explanation from Lord Salisbury. Another case can be added, which, perhaps, is still more to the point. In 1889—only two years ago—the British parliament enacted a law the effect of which is fully shown by a map inclosed herewith.

[Note—The map referred to presents a triangular sheet of water, with the apex formed by three small inlets or bays. The great body of water is nameless on the map. Across the base of the triangle is the line of exclusion, measuring 85 miles, and the two sides are 59 miles and 62 miles long, making the total inclosed area 2,500 square miles.]

Far outside the three-mile line, the parliament of Great Britain has attempted to control a body of water situated beyond the northeastern section of Scotland, 2,700 miles in extent, in which the fishing of certain species shall not be used within that great body of water under a prescribed penalty. It will be observed that the inhibition is not alone against British subjects, but against "any person," quite in the spirit of the section of the parliamentary act in question:

"Seven—1. The Fishing board may, by by-law or by-laws, direct that the method of fishing known as bean trawling, and other trawling, shall not be used within a line drawn from Duncan's ly ness, in Caithness, to Battery point, in Aberdeenshire, in any area or areas of the sea specified in such by-law for such time or time make, alter and revoke by-laws for the purposes of this section, but no such by-law shall be of any validity until it has been confirmed by the secretary of state.

"2. Any person who uses any such method of fishing in contravention of any such by-law, shall be liable on conviction under the summary jurisdiction quarter sessions acts to a fine not exceeding £5 for the first offense, and not exceeding £20 for the second, or any subsequent offense, and every net set, or attempted to be set, in contravention of any such by-law may be forfeited, and dealt with or otherwise disposed of, as in the sixth section of this act mentioned."

If Great Britain may thus control an area of 2,700 square miles of ocean on the coast of Scotland, and the United States proscribe for a space around the Pribyloff islands in a high similar prohibitions may be enforced? The following would be the needed legislation for such a purpose, and it is but a paraphrase of the act of parliament:

"The fur seal board may, by by-law or by-laws, direct that the methods of sealing known as spearing, or harpooning, or by the use of firearms, shall be used within a line drawn from the shores of the Pribyloff islands 60 miles in the Bering sea, and said board may, from time to time, make, alter and revoke by-laws for the purposes of this section, but no such by-law shall be of any validity until it has been confirmed by the secretary of the Treasury.

"Second—Any person who uses any method of sealing in contravention of such by-laws, shall be liable, on conviction, of a fine not exceeding $100 for the first offense, and not exceeding $500 for the second or any subsequent offense, and every vessel, boat, or weapon of firearm attempted to be used in contravention of any such by-law, may be seized and destroyed or otherwise disposed of as said fur seal board may direct."

It must be observed that the area of water contains the three-mile line on the coast of Scotland, whose control is assumed by Great Britain, is as large as would be found in the Gulf of Maine, from Cape Ann to Nova Scotia, or Long Island Harbor, on the New England coast. Lord Salisbury reasserts his contention that the words "Pacific ocean," at the time of the treaty between Russia and Great Britain did not include Bering sea. Undoubtedly the Pacific ocean includes Bering sea in the same sense that the Atlantic ocean includes the Gulf of Mexico and yet it would be regarded as a very inaccurate use of terms to say that the Mississippi river flows into the Atlantic ocean. "I think Lord Salisbury fails to recognize the common distinction between the 'Atlantic ocean' and 'the waters of the Atlantic.' While the Mexican gulf is not a part of the Atlantic ocean, it would, I am sure, comport with general usage to say that it belonged to the waters of the Atlantic, and, while Bering sea is not technically a part of the Pacific ocean, it undoubtedly belongs to the waters of the Pacific.

The English channel would not ordinarily be understood as included in the "Atlantic ocean." One would not say that Dover or Calais is on the coast of the Atlantic ocean, and yet clearly the English channel belongs to the waters of the Atlantic. In point of fact, therefore, according to the usage of the world, there is no dispute of any consequence between the two governments on the geographical point under consideration.

The historical point is the one at issue. The explanatory note from Russia, filed in the state department of this country, especially referred to in Mr. John Quincy Adams's diary and quoted in my note of December 17, 1890, plainly draws a distinction between the Pacific ocean on the one hand and the sea of Ochotsk, the sea of Kamschatka and the Bey sea on the other; and so long as Russia drew that distinction it must apply to, and must absolutely decide, all the contentions between the two countries as far as the waters of the Bering sea are concerned. To discuss this point further would, in the opinion of the President, contribute nothing of value to the general contention.

In the opinion of the President, Lord Salisbury is wholly and strangely in error in making the following statement:

"Nor do they (the advisers of the President) rely as a justification for the seizure of British ships upon the open sea upon the contention that the interests of the seal fisheries give to the United States government any right for that purpose which, according to international law, it would not otherwise possess."

The government of the United States has steadily held just the reverse to the position which Lord Salisbury has imputed to it. It holds that the ownership of the islands upon which the seals breed; that the habit of the seals in regularly resorting thither and rearing their young thereon; that their going out from the islands in search of food and regularly returning thereto, and all the facts and incidents of their relation to the island, give to the United States a property interest therein; that this property interest was claimed and exercised by Russia during the whole period of its sovereignty over the land and waters of Alaska; that England recognized this property interest, for as recognition is implied by abstaining from all interference with it during the whole period of Russia's ownership of Alaska, and during the first 19 years of the sovereignty of the United States. It is not until it was determined whether the lawless intrusion of Canadian vessels in 1886 and subsequent years has changed the law and equity of the case that the contrary is pretended.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir,

Your most obedient servant,
JAMES G. BLAINE.

The United States, Brazil and France Trying to Stop the Chilian War.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The government of the United States has instructed Mr. Eagan, minister to Chili, to offer to mediate between the combatants in that country in the interests of peace and good order, and that France and Brazil, the other great republics of the world, have joined in the proffer of their good offices in the interests of the perpetuity of republican principles of government.

WHY BALMACEDA REFUSED

To Treat for Peace With the Congressional Party.

VALPARAISO, May 7.—President Balmaceda has rejected the demands of the delegates from the congressional or insurgent party who have been trying to come to some understanding with the president, by which the civil war might be brought to a termination. There is, therefore, a complete rupture in the peace negotiations, and it would appear that the struggle which has been going on for months past between the president and the congressional party must be renewed and fought out until one side or the other is utterly crushed.

President Balmaceda has given notice of the withdrawal of bank notes, the withdrawal to take place at the rate of ten per cent monthly.

The president also demands that all import duties shall be paid in silver.

PARIS, May 11.—The Chilian congressional leaders here deny that the failure of the peace negotiations was due to the demands of the congressional party. Their advices state that President Balmaceda, after offering to treat, changed his mind upon hearing of the striking of the war ship Blanco Encalada, and made the public given to the proposals of the congressional party an excuse for rupturing the negotiations. The leaders of the anti-government party say that their losses on the sea will not affect their final victory. The congressional party, according to the same authority, possess an organized army which is about to march upon Santiago. Even the troops to be confined to threatening insurrection, Balmaceda must surrender within three months because of the collapse of his resources. The fifteen million dollars reserve which he held prior to the insurrection is exhausted, and he has no sources of revenue. Fifty steamers at Valparaiso laden with coal, which were detained by order of Balmaceda, have now been released under pressure from foreign powers and are about to trade at ports held by the congressional party. These vessels will load with nitrates, the duty on which will bring the insurgents a large sum. Although Godoy has failed to raise for Balmaceda a loan in Europe, the agent of the congressional party has been promised assistance here.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The Sixty-Seventh Anniversary Celebrated in New York.

NEWARK, N. J., May 11.—The 67th anniversary of the American Sunday School union was celebrated in the First Presbyterian church, East Orange, last evening. The Rev. Drs. J. M. Crowell, of Philadelphia, and W. P. Paxon, of Missouri, superintendent of the Southwestern missionary department, made addresses. The Rev. Crowell, secretary of missions, gave the following summary of the work accomplished during the year ended March 1, 1891:

New Sunday schools organized 1,890, with 7,665 teachers and 63,210 scholars; 2,068 other schools were aided with 21,291 teachers and 125,924 scholars; 5,099 schools previously reported were aided, containing 249,930 teachers and scholars—making a total of 452,930 teachers and scholars.

Missionaries distributed 7,447 Bibles and 11,214 testaments, made 49,640 visits to families and delivered 14,003 addresses. Between 4,000 and 5,000 persons professed conversion at evangelistic services, and at least 120 churches have been developed from Sunday schools established by missionaries.

THE BOOMER AGAIN IN THE WEST.

All Strangers Have Been Ordered Off the Sac and Fox Agency.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, I. T., May 7.—Indian Agent Patrick has ordered all strangers, and every one not an Indian and not in the government employ, off the reservation. This section has for some time been rapidly filling up with the omnipresent boomer. Since the order most of these have taken to the brush for temporary concealment or have gone into Oklahoma to hover on the border until a more opportune time.

The World's Fair Now Doing Business in New York City.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The Chicago World's Fair has opened an Eastern head quarters in the Stewart building, No 280 Broadway with the intention of remaining there for at least two years. Information in regard to the progress of the fair will be given out from time to time.

Georgia at the Fair.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 7.—A largely attended convention, with delegates from all parts of the state, met yesterday to consider the matter of the Georgia exhibit at the World's fair. The convention formally recommended to the legislature the appropriation of $100,000 for that purpose. It is not certain that the legislature has the right under the constitution to make that appropriation but the majority are of opinion that it has such a right.

Snubbed Thayer.

OMAHA, May 11.—The city council has adopted the following:

WHEREAS, One John M. Thayer has been invited to attend the reception to President Harrison in this city next Wednesday; therefore, be it

Resolved, That he be treated as a private citizen, and not as the governor of Nebraska, and that he be considered a usurper of the office he now holds.

Five Republican councilmen voted against the adoption of the resolution.

Wife of William Henry Smith Dead.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Mrs. Emma R., wife of William Henry Smith, died of paralysis at Montclair, N. J., this morning. Mrs. Smith has long been a great sufferer from heart disease for several years, and made two trips to Europe seeking relief. The funeral services and interment will be in the West, but whether at Cincinnati or at Lake Forest, Ills., cannot be determined until upon the arrival of her son this evening.

THE ITATA'S ESCAPE.

The United States Officer Threatened With Death and Afterward Landed Eight Miles From San Diego.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 6.—Last night United States Marshal Gard seized the Chilian steamer Etata, now receiving supplies in the harbor, and placed Capt. Mauzeum under arrest. Two vessels, one of which is supposed to be the schooner Robert and Minnie, and the other a war ship belonging to the insurgents, have been hovering around the entrance to the harbor to receive the supplies taken on board the Etata.

At midnight last night the Etata received 40 head of cattle, 25 head of sheep and 3,000 pounds of dressed meat from the ferry boat Coronado. The vessel has also received other stores, including 800 tons of coal. As soon as all the provisions and fuel were on board she expected to leave the harbor and cruise between here and Catalina to meet the schooner Robert and Minnie, from which she was to take the Remington rifles and ammunition.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 7.—About 5:30 last evening the Chilian steamer Itata lifted her anchors and quietly steamed down the bay and out into the ocean, carrying with her Deputy United States Marshal Spencer, who, as far as known, is still on board. The departure of the Itata was not unexpected, though it was not supposed she would leave as soon as she did.

Marshal Gard was not aware that the captain had any intention of disregarding his authority, for he left for Point Lome in the launch Tia Juana just one hour ahead of the big steamer and had passed the point and proceeded some distance out to sea before he could have been aware that the Itata was following him. Marshal Gard's errand on his second trip out of the harbor was to take the schooner Robert and Minnie anywhere she might be found in the open seas, outside of Mexican jurisdiction, as a piratical craft.

The marshal's launch left the wharf at 4 o'clock. Besides Major Gard, there were aboard A. C. Spaulding, of San Francisco; A. M. Conoughy, Capt. Crawford, and four soldiers from the barracks, armed with rifles and ammunition belts, who had been detailed to go on the expedition at the request of Marshal Gard.

It is known that the marshal received instructions from Washington that he had authority to take the Robert and Minnie on the high seas under neutrality and piracy laws, but what authority these orders were issued could not be ascertained.

Wednesday morning Marshal Gard and party left for Coronado Island, where the Robert and Minnie was last seen on Tuesday. Just outside a sail appeared, which the tug made for. As soon as her master saw the Tia Juana he put about, and ran south in order, it was supposed, to get into Mexican waters before he was overhauled. The meeting place of the schooner and tug was two and a half miles south of the international line, about fifteen miles southwest of Point Loma. The schooner being in Mexican waters Marshal Gard returned to port to telegraph for instructions.

Just after midnight (Thursday) morning, Marshal Gard and party returned from outside and reported that the Robert and Minnie had completely disappeared. The deputy marshal who had been placed on a small boat at the entrance to the harbor to watch for developments, reported that when the Itata started out Pilot Dill was sandwiched between two armed Chilians, while four cannon guarded both bow and stern. He reports that at least 80 Chilians were drawn up in line on the decks showing that while the vessel was in port she was plentifully supplied with men, arms and ammunition. While there no display only one small cannon and a crew of about 60 men. The deputy reports that when the vessel left the harbor she turned north and steamed towards San Clemente.

The Itata was supposed to be taking on supplies at San Diego, the schooner Robert and Minnie was loaded with arms for the Chilian insurgents and was waiting a favorable opportunity to transfer them to the Itata. The United States government at Washington suspected the true state of affair, and ordered the two vessels detained. The Robert and Minnie sailed into Mexican waters and prevented seizure. The Itata was seized by United States Marshal Spaulding, and how well the Chilian craft respected the laws of the country is best told in the words of the marshal.

After arriving on board, Tuesday, in charge of the steamer, I made a hurried inspection of the ship and found nothing to be suspicious of. She continued to receive coal until 12:30 a. m., at which time I retired. I did not sleep much during the night on account of the steamer being so low when I saw looking through the window of my stateroom which made me feel nervous. During Wednesday nothing unusual occurred until 5 p. m., when a boat containing first mate Nelson, the surgeon, with a medicine chest and two passengers, came to us. As soon as the passengers landed from the boat one of them had a short conversation with the captain. I was at that time in the dining room. Five minutes later I found to

OUR DEBT DECREASE.

The Per Capita Indebtedness Has Gone Down Nearly Twenty-Four Dollars in the Last Ten Years.

WASHINGTON, May 12. — The census bureau has in course of preparation a bulletin upon the subject of foreign, national, state and county indebtedness. The information concerning the indebtedness of foreign countries was furnished by the proper administrative officers of the several nations, at the request of the census office, for publication in the reports of the eleventh census as preliminary to the statistics of the indebtedness of this country. Only the totals of foreign indebtedness are herein stated, but a great amount of interesting details concerning the dates of issue and maturity of the several loans, the purposes and rates for which they were issued, their present commercial value, and the kind and value of money in which they were negotiated has been compiled and will be published in the final reports of the eleventh census.

The indebtedness of the world for 1890 and 1880, as far as it has been possible to collet the data for the present bulletin, with the amount of increase or decrease, is as follows: Foreign nations, debt less sinking fund—1890, $25,636,075,840; 1880, $23,481,572,183. The United States—1890, $915,063,112; 1880, $1,091,117,364. States and territories—1890, $223,107,883; 1880, $290,926,643. Counties—1890, $141,950,845; 1880, $124,105,027.

Relatively the burden of debt falls far far heavier upon the inhabitants of the principal foreign countries, except those of Germany, than upon those of this country. France, in 1889, had a debt per capita of $116.35, and it is understood that this does not include certain annuities of an unstated but large amount; Great Britain, though slowly decreasing its debt, had a burden at that time of $87.79 per capita; Russia, $30.79; Austria-Hungary, $70.84; Italy, $76.05; Belgium, $63.10; the Netherlands, $95.50, while that of the United States was but $14.63, and of its indebtedness nearly one-half was made up of non-interest-bearing notes.

While individual fluctuations in the amounts of indebtedness in 79 foreign nations reported have been considerable during the decade, the aggregated indebtedness shows relatively but little change, especially if compared with the increase of population.

The public debt of the United States shows a gratifying decrease within the last ten years, the burden per capita having been reduced from $33.83 in 1880 to $14.63 in 1890.

The indebtedness of the states and territories has also decreased $67,218,760 during the decade, reducing the per capita from $5.79 in 1880 to $2.56 in 1890.

It should be remembered, however, that of the total decrease of state debt as reported, there has been scaled by refunding in some of the Southern states about $28,500,000.

The indebtedness of the counties, though increasing somewhat within the decade, has not kept pace with the increase of population, and the per capita has been reduced from $2.47 in 1880 to $2.27 in 1890.

Aggregating the national, states and county indebtedness the per capita shows a decrease from $46.59 in 1880, to $20.46 in 1890, or more than one-half, and this decrease has been brought about mainly by voluntary taxation. The aggregate surplus receipts of another decade like the one just past, would relieve the country from nearly all national, state and county indebted could they be distributed for the purpose.

Following is a recapitulation of the total and and per capita indebtedness of the United States, the several states, territories and counties:

Divisions.	Total debt less sinking fund. 1880.	1890.
The United States	$1,922,517,334	915,062,112
The several states and territories	290,926,643	223,107,883
Counties	124,105,027	141,950,845
Total	$2,336,949,034	$1,281,020,840

CENSUS FOR INSANE.

The Great Number Reported is Attributed to the Erection of More Asylums Rather Than the Increase of Insane People.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The superintendent of the Census has made public a bulletin, in which are given statistics upon the subject of asylums for the insane in the United States. The bulletin shows that the total number of insane persons treated in both public and private institutions during the year 1890 was 97,595, while during the year 1881 there were 56,205 treated, showing an increase in the nine years of 41,330, or 72.53 per cent. This percentage of increase, when compared with the percentage of increase of population in the last decade, namely 24.86, does not indicate an increase in the proportion of insane persons to population, but rather a great increase in the amount of asylum accommodation provided, and willingness on the part of the public to make full use of all the facilities thus provided. The figures for the actual number of insane in the United States can not be determined until the work of eliminating all duplicates of cases has been completed.

In 1889 there were 38 private institutions in the United States for the treatment of insane, 25 located in the North Atlantic states, 12 in the North Central states, and 1 in the South Atlantic states.

The ratio to each 1,000 inhabitants of the whole United States of the insane in public institutions is 1.48, and including both public and private institutions 1.56.

Taking only those institutions which have made complete reports of expenditures, it will be found that the total annual cost per head for the number treated was $161, while the corresponding expenditure for the years 1871 to 1880 was $184, and for the years 1860 to 1871 it was $175. The average annual cost for current expenditures, including buildings for the nine years 1881 to 1889, inclusive, was $133 per head.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The Report for May Issued—What the Cotton is Doing.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The cotton report of the department of Agriculture for May relates to the progress of planting. The proportion of the proposed breadth already planted on May 1 was 77.5 per cent, which is less than the average of a series of years. Many correspondents report planting one to two weeks late. It is specially late in North Carolina and Tennessee; fully one-third of the area ought to be seeded north of the gulf states. From Georgia West to Texas the state averages vary only two or three per cent. The figures are as follows: Virginia, 40 per cent; North Carolina, 63; South Carolina, 78; Georgia, 89; Florida, 92; Alabama, 80; Mississippi, 77; Louisiana, 78; Texas, 79; Arkansas, 76; Tennessee, 71.

The delay is due in all sections of the cotton belt, to excessive rainfall in February and March, which made early plowing impracticable, and to a very general deficiency in April, rendering the soil dry and cloddy, and hindering germination. The seed bed, as a rule, has been imperfectly prepared and is in relatively poor condition. Reports intimate, as a result of the unfavorable spring, that a reduction of acreage may be expected. This may depend somewhat on the opportunity for completing the acreage this month.

THE CONSUL EWING SCANDAL.

Why He Refused to Stand Up and Sing "God Save the Queen."

VANCOUVER, B. C., May. 7.—Fresh fuel is added to the Consul Ewing scandal to-day by a statement made by him, to which he desires the fullest publicty given. He says:

"At no time have I ever refused to honor the toast to her majesty, the Queen, nor to refuse to toast the sovereign of another nation, to which I am accredited, but what I did decline to do was to stand up, and by standing up participate in the singing of any national anthem other than that of the United States. To do otherwise would be contrary to diplomatic usages, and besides, how would it look if I, as a Republican, and representative of a republican government, were to assist in singing 'Long to reign over us, happy and glorious, God save the queen?'"

Congressman-elect Doran from Michigan has only been a citizen seven months and cannot go to Congress.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Work is Moving Along Rapidly and Everybody is Pleased —An Interview With Warner Miller.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Hon. Warner Miller, president of the Nicaragua Canal company, has reached Washington on his return from Nicaragua, where he went to ascertain by personal inspection of the work already done on the canal and its future prospects. Mr. Miller says: "Commencing at Greytown, the line of the canal has been entirely cleared of the dense growth of tropical vegetation which covered it for a distance of ten miles; the trees have been all felled and burned. The actual excavation of the canal was begun about January 1 of the present year. The company has six large and powerful dredges. Two of them are now at work and three others will be ready in a short time.

"These dredges are the most powerful ever constructed, being capable of excavating a canal to the depth of 35 feet. They raise material out of the cut and deposit at a distance from the bank of the canal, so that the material does not have to be removed a second time. The two dredges now at work have already excavated the canal for a distance of half a mile, to a width of 370 feet and a depth of 17 feet. Two other dredges will follow these and complete the excavation to a depth of 30 feet, which is to be the depth of the completed canal. The company's railroad along the line is now completed a distance of ten miles, and two miles more are graded and nearly ready for track laying. This railroad will extend to a point on the San Juan river called L'Ochoa, where the river is to be dammed. This dam will raise the water of the San Juan river up to the level of Lake Nicaragua, and from that point to Lake Nicaragua, a distance of 65 miles, the San Juan river itself becomes part of the canal.

"At Ochoa the party took a steamer on the San Juan river and went up the river to lake Nicaragua. There they were transferred to a steamer which is employed on the lake and went to the Rivas, near which city the canal leaves the lake for the Pacific ocean. The distance from the lake to the Pacific on this, the western side, is about sixteen miles. The country there is generally cleared, settled and cultivated. The point where the canal leaves the lake for the Pacific is the lowest point of land in Nicaragua, and presents the fewest obstacles to the cutting of the canal. The highest point is only 41 feet above the water of the lake. No difficulties of any kind present themselves on this side; it is simply a matter of removing a certain amount of earth, and three locks which are to be built will bring the canal down to the level of the Pacific ocean.

"All of the engineers expressed themselves as entirely satisfied of the feasibility of the route and of the perfection of the plans of the canal."

INTERESTING FIGURES AND FACTS.

Reports Read at the Y. M. C. A. Meeting in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, May 7.—Upon the reassembling of the Y. M. C. A. convention last evening, the report of the international committee was read by the secretary, Mr. P. A. Wieling. The report, which is very exhaustive, among other things, contains the following subjects of interest: The association owns buildings and other real estate to the value of over $12,250,000. The total indebtedness is less than $2,500,000.

One thousand and eighty-three persons are engaged as general secretaries and other paid officers. Seven hundred and seventy-nine reading rooms and 649 libraries, containing almost 500,000 books are reported. The total membership is 225,500 Great interest was manifested in that part of the report in regard to the extension of the work of the association to the mission fields. On this point the report considers that its field for work in mission lands is now open, and so far as it has been attempted the results seem to establish its value and usefulness.

The report makes many recommendations, among which are: The observance of the second Sunday in November and the following week for prayer and association work; authority to prepare and publish topics for prayer meetings and Bible classes for the next two years; an increase of the fund at disposal of the committee to $75,000; the establishment of a fund for the provision of those who, having given their lives to association work, have become incapacitated to earn a livelihood.

THE MICHIGAN BOUNTY CLAIMS.

Only Those Who Enlisted in February of 1864 Entitled to It.

LANSING, Mich., May 7.—The bounty claims of Michigan soldiers was decided yesterday by the Supreme court. The opinion was by Champin, circuit judge. Last fall one Adoniram J. Smith, of Clinton county, made application for a mandamus to compel the board of State Auditors to allow his claim of $1,000 for bounty under the act of February 1, 1864. The court holds that the act only applies to those who enlisted under the call of February, 1864, and estimates the cost for principal and interest of the cases involved at $6,000,000, and says that the legislature would not have created a debt of this kind without having made the language of the act explicit. Smith enlisted in September, 1864.

The Court Martial Sentence of Payne Is Approved.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 6.—Commander-in Chief Webb, Sons of Veterans, has today issued general order No. 3, giving the result of the court martial of Walter S. Payne, of Fostoria, O., ex-Commander-in-Chief, charged with embezzling $16,000 of the order's money. The verdict of the court was dishonorable discharge from the order. The verdict is approved by the Commander-in-Chief.

The order No. 3 also promulgates the findings in the court martial of Col. George Addington, of the New York division, charged with embezzlement. The verdict is degradation from the rank of colonel. This verdict is also approved.

A Farmer Finds Eleven Thousand Dollars in His Grain Bin.

NEWCASTLE, Ind., May 8.—William Wrightman, living near Middletown, who has kept several hundred bushels of wheat stored in his barn for a year, while removing the wheat for market, found in the grain an old pocket book containing $11,000 in gold coin and paper currency. How the money came there is a mystery. The money has been placed in the bank at Middletown.

Sunday School Children In a Crusade at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 7.—Twenty-five thousand Sunday school children to-day inaugurated a unique crusade. Divided into 50 parties, they made a complete canvass of the city for the purpose of ascertaining how many children do not attend Sunday school or church and to extend an invitation to all such to visit places of worship.

Jamaica Will Come.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The Latin American department of the World's Columbian Exposition has received additional advices from Frederick A. Ober, the commissioner to the West Indies, announcing that the government of Jamaica has accepted the invitation to participate in the exposition.

Suspected of Being the Messiah.

KINGFISHER, O. T., May 6.—A man answering the description of the Indian Messiah was arrested near here yesterday and was brought to this city. He has attracted much attention by his peculiar attire and his witty answers to all questions.

Gen. Crook's Sister Dead.

DAYTON, May 7.—Mrs. Catharine Ater, aged 76 years, sister of the late Gen. Geo. Crook, died last evening, after a long illness.

WALES IS BANKRUPT.

The Heir Apparent to the British Throne Owes a Million and a Half—Trying to Raise Funds.

LONDON, May 12.—Society has been convulsed this week by stories of the insolvency of the Prince of Wales. The statement accompanying this announcement that the prince has been gradually overwhelmed by his debts is misleading. The correct figures of his liabilities are about $1,500,000, of which three-fourths have resulted from heavy play and betting transactions. During the past seven months the prince's fate has been the same as that of all other unlucky gamblers. He met with some big losses on the turf and at the table last autumn. At that time his friendship with Baron Hirsch had raised the resentment of the Rothschilds and others of the English plutocrat entourage.

It is well known that the Prince's intimacy with the moneyed "big wigs" has not, on his side, been wholly disinterested. Several times during the last five years they have made up a purse for him which has extricated him from financial quagmire.

When he advanced Baron Hirsch to the position of first favorite, supplies from the other sources were suddenly withdrawn, and though Baron Hirsch has been ready to pay for royal patronage, even he could not be expected to make up for the closing of all the other sources of pecuniary aid. The result was that the Prince plunged more heavily, in the hope of recouping himself, but the more he plunged the worse his position became. The disclosure now made has been kept off by various devices for some time.

The prince has applied for help, fruitlessiy, several times, to the queen, and the publication of the facts concerning his financial position is a last effort to force the queen to aid him. It is believed that the queen must come to his assistance, for, fond as she is of her money bags, her pride could scarcely stomach the spectacle of her heir-apparent compounding with his creditors. It has been suggested as a further indirect threat to her majesty that an application may be made to Parliament for a special grant, for it is notorious that if such a demand were made Parliament would reject it with indignation.

BISMARCK WAITS TILL NOVEMBER.

The Reichstag Came to a Sudden Close Saturday.

BERLIN, May 11.—The reichstag Saturday finally passed the sugar bill by a vote of 159 to 126, and approved the spirit taxation amendment bill. The house then adjourned until November 11, after giving three cheers for the emperor. The week was full of legislative works. The trades' regulations bill, which had been before the house for a year, was passed by a large majority. The only opponents of the measure were the socialists.

The closing tussel over the sugar bill arose from an amendment offered by a member of the center party, providing that a consumption tax of 18 marks be levied, and that the bounties be gradually abolished within five years, 1¼ marks being given during the first three years, and one mark for the following two years. The sugar members warmly opposed the amendment.

Chancellor von Caprivi supported the proposal, and declared that if the amendment was rejected the government would bring in a bill next year which would make no provision for a transition period for the abolition of the bounty. Upon this declaration of the government's stand in the matter the opposition gave way and the amendment was accordingly adopted.

The act of the Brussels anti-slavery conference was also adopted.

Deputies Simon and Raudorff went to Friedrichsruhe on Wednesday with the object of asking the prince what his intentions are. Bismarck advised energetic opposition to the sugar bill, and promised to lead an active aggression against the government's projects when he took his seat in the house. He declined, however, to take his seat until autumn, when measures imperiling the interests of the country would make his presence necessary.

ARGENTINE CONGRESS OPENED.

The President Looks on the Political Situation With Hope.

BUENOS AYRES, May 11.—President Pellegrini opened Congress yesterday. His message to Congress, which is a lengthy document, deals mainly with the finances. The political situation, he says, is hopeful, and in spite of the decrease of the customs revenue, the state of the treasury is satisfactory. Referring to the collapse of state banks, he appeals for union on the part of all sections to save the nation from bankruptcy. The President is decidedly opposed to a fresh issue of paper, but is willing to accept any rational solution that Congress proposes. He suggests the formation of a commission to decide the matter. The state banks, he says, must not disappear; they must be replaced or reformed.

In conclusion the President favors reform of the currency on a silver basis, and announces important financial changes.

CAPT. VERNEY SENT TO PRISON.

He Admitted His Guilt—Sentenced for One Year.

LONDON, May 6.—The trial of Capt. Edmund H. Verney, member of parliament for North Buckinghamshire, charged with procuring a governess, Miss Nellie Beckett, for immoral purposes took place here to-day. Capt. Verney plead not guilty of procuring the young girl, but he pleaded guilty of conspiracy in conjunction with Mme. Roullier, of Paris, to procure. The recorder, Sir Thomas Chambers, before whom the trial took place, accepted the plea and sentenced Capt. Verney to one year's imprisonment without hard labor.

Action Taken by a Committee of the French Chamber.

PARIS, May 6.—The customs committee of the chamber of deputies has decided that the duty on wheat shall be reduced to 3 francs, this reduction to hold good for the period of one year. The same committee has decided that the duty on corn shall not be reduced.

Gladstone Not Seriously Ill.

LONDON, May 12.—Mr. Gladstone is suffering from a mild form of influenza. The disease is following its regular course, and there is no cause for alarm. A constant stream of aristocratic visitors are calling at his residence and inquiring about the aged statesman's condition.

English Imports.

LONDON, May 8.—The returns issued by the board of Trade show that during the month of April the imports increased 3,300,000 pounds, and that the exports increased 570,000 pounds as compared with those of the corresponding month last year.

Ohio at the World's Fair.

COLUMBUS, May 8.—The World's Fair commission held a session here yesterday afternoon, to complete the work of organization, and to consider plans for future operations in procuring a suitable exhibit at the Columbian exposition. Gen. Charles M. Anderson, of Darke county, was elected vice president; W. T. Albersan, of Ashland, secretary, and L. M. Bonham, of Columbus, treasurer.

The selection of someone to fill the most important position, that of executive commissioner or promoter of the exposition for Ohio, was deferred and will probably be made at the next meeting to be held in Cleveland on June 4. It was decided to procure plans for a building to be used as Ohio headquarters, costing from $15,000 to $25,000.

The Marquis di Rudini, the Italian premier, has signed a treaty renewing the dreibund for five years.

KNIGHTS OF RECIPROCITY.

A Society That May Cut a Figure in the Coming Campaign — The Canal Question.

COLUMBUS, May 12.—A new secret political order called Knights of Reciprocity is growing very rapidly in this city. The membership includes some of the best known Republicans in the state, leading officials in various departments of the state government and many others who are not politicians, but who find the principles of the order congenial.

A private circular letter which explains the object of the society says: "The object of the order of Knights of Reciprocity is to familiarize the members with public events and political affairs so as to make them better citizens. We believe that every citizen ought to have the right to cast one honest vote and have that vote honestly counted, and that every citizen who offers or accepts a bribe to influence a ballot should be disfranchised. We are in favor of reciprocity, for applied to our own country it means mutual action and reaction between individuals and interests; between occupations and professions; between capital and labor; between employer and employe; between common carrier and customer; between miner and mine owner; between producer and consumer; between the learned and unlearned; between the rich and poor, and between the high and the low."

It would appear from this that the order intends to promote a greater reciprocity than the mere exchange of commodities by nations and to find a field of labor in this country. Its aims are good, and as the fashion just now is to effect secret organizations of men who hold agreeing opinions, there is no reason why the Knights of Reciprocity should not flourish and grow mightily. Of course it is not expected that many who persistently vote the Democratic ticket will join the order, but there are enough Republicans at large to make its membership considerable. New lodges are to be instituted, and some workers will shortly appear in Cincinnati to collect recruits.

CAME DOWN WITH A CRASH.

The President's Admirers Dumped by a Defective Structure.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., May 12.—At the reception given to President Harrison last night at the Antlers hotel, this city, the President had just finished his speech from the balcony of the hotel, and followed by the postmaster-general, who was not allowed to finish his address, however, for the reason that while the crowd was applauding his remarks from the balcony above, a portion of the porch below, which was thronged with people, pressing their way into the parlors where the President and Mrs. Harrison were receiving, gave way with a crash under their combined weight and precipitated about 30 men and women into the area beneath, a distance of eight feet. A scene of great confusion ensued. However, all were soon rescued and no one was found to be dangerously injured.

The President and party spent the night on their train, and made an early start this morning for Denver.

EIGHTY LIVES LOST.

A Train Dumps Its Human Freight in the Roaring Bed of Embers in Potter County, Pennsylvania.

COUDERSPORT, Pa., May 11.—(Special.)—Yesterday, a train containing 100 men, on their way to fight the forest fires in Potter county, was wrecked in the midst of the burning woods, and the engine and cars were destroyed. Eighty or more of the men were burned to death.

AUSTIN, Pa., May 11.—In a wreck in the southern part of the county 75 men are seriously and probably fatally injured. Superintendent Badger, of the Sinnemahoning Valley railroad, and three or four men, are still missing. The entire southern part of the county has been swept by the flames.

Additional Particulars.

AUSTIN, Pa., May 11.—Destructive forest fires have raged in this vicinity the past 48 hours. The entire lumber region is badly damaged. Goodyear Bros. will be heavy losers. While fighting fire Sunday night one work train was surrounded by flames. The engine and cars were destroyed and seventy men narrowly escaped with their lives. Twenty or thirty men were seriously, if not fatally, burned. Our town presents a scene of suffering.

THE GREAT FIRE IN MICHIGAN.

Five Villages Entirely Wiped Out by the Flames.

WHITE CLOUD, Mich., May 12.—The five upper townships in this county have been a surging sea of fire ever since Sunday, and it is believed that not a single one of the small hamlets is left. Fields of stalking, with its four saw mills and general store, is no more, and the 300 people who lived there Sunday, are to day without home or roof to cover their heads.

Otia, or Dingman, as it is known to the postal authorities, is but a collection of smoking ruins, with the 200 people who called the place home, standing around in despair.

Lilly City, in Lincoln township, went up in fire and smoke yesterday morning. Nothing is left of the cluster of small houses that marked the place.

Lilly Station is hardly worth the name of station, as only the small hotel and smaller railroad station are left to mark the town site. Freight cars without number burned, and logging trains melted away into ashes on the tracks where they stood awaiting their loads of lumber.

LUDINGTON, Mich., May 12.—Some of the people who live in Lakeville before the fire struck that town arrived here yesterday in a deplorable state. They had nothing to call their own but the clothes they wore, and are exhausted with hard work in trying to save their village. They say that it is impossible to tell how many of the inhabitants escaped alive, but they fear that many died in the woods, where they fled for safety. The village had 800 inhabitants, and no one knows where more than half this numberis at present. The loss at this point will reach $30,000. Vague rumors of a large loss of life in other points come in, but verification is impossible. This entire county will be swept unless rain comes to-day.

WORKINGMEN WANT THEIR RIGHTS

The World's Fair Managers Have More Trouble in Store.

CHICAGO, May 11.—The World's Fair Labor committee has decided to take prompt action to compel the fair directors to agree to fix a minimum rate of wages. A special meeting was held yesterday at which important measures were agraed upon. A plan of action was mapped out which includes appeals to the common council of this city, the state legislature and the labor organizations of the country. Behind this the committee has under consideration the question of making a general appeal to the labor organizations of England, France and Germany. One speaker declared it was shameful $200,000 should be voted for an art palace while a demand by workmen for protection for their bread and butter should be spurned with contempt.

EVERY HUMOR OF THE SKIN AND SCALP of infancy and childhood, whether torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, scaly, crusted, pimply, or blotchy, with loss of hair, and every impurity of the blood, whether simple, scrofulous, or hereditary, is speedily, permanently, and economically cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, consisting of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. Parents, save your children years of mental and physical suffering. Begin now. Delays are dangerous. Cures made in childhood are permanent.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases."

Baby's skin and scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

Kidney pains, backache, and muscular rheumatism relieved in one minute by the celebrated CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. 25c.

A RUSSIAN SENSATION.

The Heir-Apparent to the Russian Throne Assaulted and Badly Cut in the Streets of Saikio.

BERLIN, May 12.—A dispatch received here from Tokio, the capital of Japan, announces that an attempt has been made upon the life of the czarewitch, but that the imperial traveler, though seriously wounded, is considered to be in no danger of dying. The particulars as to the attempt at assassination received are most meagre.

The only details given are that the czarewitch was suddenly attacked by a Japanese, who was armed with a sharp sword. The Japanese, before he could be overpowered, succeeded in inflicting severe wounds upon the czarewitch, who defended himself gallantly. The motive of the attack is not given in the dispatches received here.

The czarewitch, who has been traveling in India and China for some time past, recently returned to Hong Kong from Canton, and started for Foo Chow and Hankow. After leaving China the czarewitch started for Japan, and expected, according to the route mapped out for him, to reach Vladivostock at the end of May, where he was to inspect the new Russian war port and dock yards being built at the eastern terminus of the Trans-Siberian railway.

The occasion of the czarewitch's visit to the extreme limit of the Russian dominions was to have been made the occasion for much ceremony and popular rejoicing. The czarewitch, during his stay at Vladivostock, was to inaugurate the Ussuri railway, the eastern section of the Trans-Siberian line, about three miles of which, enough to permit the running of the imperial train, has been completed.

Upon leaving Vladivostock the czarewitch was to cross the Amoor territory into Eastern Siberia, escorted by the governors of the provinces, and was to be presented at a number of gorgeous solemnities at Irkutsk and Tomsk. The imperial traveler was then to go to Omsk, the capital of that portion of the Russian empire.

At the end of August the czarewitch was to reach Orenburg, on the European frontier, and was to preside at the three hundredth anniversary of the formation of the Cossack troops of the Ural, of which the czarewitch is ataman, or chief.

The czarewitch was then to return to St. Petersburg, either traveling via Samara, Pensa and Moscow, or by steaming up the Volga from Samara to Rybinsk and proceeding thence by rail to St. Petersburg.

LONDON, May 12.—A dispatch received here from Japan confirms the report that an attempt has been made upon the life of the czarewitch. This dispatch, however, says that the attack upon the heir to the throne was made yesterday, and that the scene of the attempted assassination was at Kioto (now officially called Saikio), or "Western Capital," the former capital of Japan, on the Island of Hondo, 27 miles by rail southeast of Osaka, and about 250 miles southwest of Tokio.

IT IS NOT A GENERAL TREATY.

Gen. Foster's Work With the Spanish Government.

MADRID, May 11.—Gen. John W. Foster, the American reciprocity envoy, having failed in his negotiations for a general treaty between Spain and the United States, suggested a secret treaty, which also failed to meet the approval of the Spanish Ministry. He therefore agreed to conclude a simple convention on the basis Donnell proposed for a treaty.

This convention necessarily comprises a double tariff, the first commencing on July 1, and enduring till the Spanish treaties with other powers are announced in July, 1892, when the second comes into operation. The convention provides for the free entry into the United States of sugar, honey, cocoa, coffee and teas from the Spanish West Indies; tobacco and iron ore paying the duty enacted by the new United States tariff. In exchange, Spain's colonies in the West Indies are to receive American coal, ice, wood, boots, shoes fresh and salt meats and fish, either free or under small duty; while butter and shippings are entirely exempt, and the duty on flour is reduced from $3.50 to $1.50 per barrel, with the same reduction on corn. The tariff on dry goods and husbandry machinery will afford the United States no material advantage till 1892, because any privileges accorded will be reaped by Great Britain, France, Germany and Belgium, under "favored nation" treaties, thus injuring American future interests. Incomplete figures show that Cuba will suffer a reduction in customs and receipts of $500,000 monthly under the convention.

ANOTHER TIN PLATE FACTORY.

Col. Conger About to Start One in Indiana.

CHICAGO, May 6.—The annual meeting of the Diamond Plate Glass company, whose works are at Kokomo, Ind., and which is controlled by Ohio, Indiana and Illinois capitalists, was held here to-day. Col. A. L. Conger, of Ohio, was elected president. The meeting discussed the advisibility af establishing a tin plate factory at Elwood, Ind., and the final decision was postponed until Thursday next at a meeting to be held at Elwood. Col. Conger says that he and his associated capitalists believe that as good tin plate can be produced in this country as in Wales, and that if they decide to go into the business there will be no lack of funds to insure its success.

MANDERSON DENIES THE YARN.

The Political Prevaricator Is Abroad in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Neb., May 9.—The ousting of Gen. Boyd has given rise to many startling political rumors, the latest of which is that Chief Justice Cobb wants to be Senator, and that by helping Thayer in as governor he will secure the coveted place by appointment. In order to make room for him, the rumor says that Senator Manderson will be appointed to succeed Secretary Proctor when the latter official takes Edmund's place in the Senate. Senator Manderson returned home from Washington to-day and was asked by a reporter as to the reliability of the gossip. He replied: "I can say without hesitancy that there is no foundation whatever for it."

COMING CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

Preparations for the Meeting on May 19 Nearly Completed.

CINCINNATI, May 7.—Everything in the way of arrangements for the great meeting of industrial and independent political elements at Cincinnati, May 19, is rapidly approaching completion. It is now confidently believed by those in charge of the arrangements that 5,000 to 5,000 people will attend the conference, which will be called to order at 2 o'clock p. m. Tuesday, May 19, at Music hall.

The Western Farm Mortgage Company Had to Assign.

ABERDEEN, S. D., May 9.—The Western Farm Mortgage company, one of the oldest loaning companies in this vicinity, has assigned to its secretary and treasurer, J. L. Brown, of this city. The company's authorized capital is $250,000, over $200,000 of which was paid in. Its stockholders wided largely in New York and Michigan. Dr. J. C. Wilson, of Flint, Mich., is president and G. H. Phelps, of New York, first vice president, and Hon. James A. Blanchard, of New York, counsellor. President Wilson said: "Our assets are greater than our liabilities and every dollar will be paid. We guaranteed mortgage holders their interest and have been advancing money for the last two years. Everything has been kept up until the first of the coming month, but they could not do it any longer. We shall be able to pay all the indebtedness and a part of the capital stock."

Consul Corte Recalled.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—It is understood that Pasquale Corte, the Italian consul at New Orleans, has been recalled by his government, and that the functions of his office will be exercised by another Italian consular officer now in the United States.

Iowa Republicans.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 7.—The Republican State Central committee has issued a call for a state convention to nominate a gubernatorial ticket to be held at Cedar Rapids, July 1.

BLAINE SICK AGAIN.

His Condition Is Not Serious, However, and the Secretary Will Return to Washington in a Few Days.

NEW YORK, April 11.—It was stated at the house of Walter Damrosch, No. 72 West Seventeenth street, where Secretary Blaine is now ill, that Mr. Blaine's condition this morning was greatly improved. Dr. Dennis called at an early hour and made an examination of the secretary of State. He said that there was nothing alarming about Mr. Blaine's condition, and he advised rest and quiet. The only medicine which he prescribed was pepsin for indigestion. Mrs. Blaine was seen by a reporter, and in an interview she said: "Mr. Blaine is still confined to his bed, but he is resting quietly, and there is no danger whatever, and in fact he is almost well. His attending physician advised him to rest and not to return to Washington to-day. The secretary would return if I would permit it, but in view of the physician's advices, I would not let him go under any circumstances.

"Since the President's absence from Washington, Mr. Blaine has been working very hard and the fact is that he was called upon to look after all the affairs of the department of state. I attribute the present attack to Mr. Blaine's having hurried over to this city to see his daughter off for Europe, and thus getting out of his regular daily routine."

Mr. Blaine denied that the secretary had had another attack of vertigo. He has had no fainting spells and his mind is perfectly clear.

Secretary Blaine Reported Considerably Improved This Morning.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Secretary Blaine, after a comfortable night, was resting quietly this morning. Mrs. Blaine informed the reporter that Mr. Blaine would probably return to Washington on Wednesday or Thursday.

Declines the Salary.

COLUMBUS, O., May 7.—State Senator John M. Pattison, who is also a member of the Fifty-second Congress, has declined to accept pay for his services as Senator since March 4. By this he forfeits $300. He would have resigned on March 4 but for the fact that it would have left the Democrats without a majority.

They will be Electrocuted.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed the order of the New York Circuit court denying writs of habeas corpus in the cases of the prisoners Woods and Jugiro, now in Sing Sing prison under sentence of death by electrocution.

Arrived from Yokohama.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—The steamship Belgic arrived this morning from China and Japan, bringing the remains of the late United States minister, John F. Swift, who died at Yokohama in March last.

Additional arrests have been made of anarchists who were concerned in the May day riot in Rome. The persons arrested today had in their possession a pamphlet issued by Maletesta, an Italian refugee in London, explaining the manufacture and use of bombs.

From official sources it is learned that on April 30 a conspiracy was discovered in San Jose, Costa Rica, to overthrow President Rodriguez. The government immediately requested and received permission from the permanent council to suspend the constitution, and the conspirators were captured. Everything is now quiet.

Finance and Trade.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

GOLD EXPORTS.—The commanding financial factor of the past week has been the heavy gold exports from this country to Europe. For the week the total was about $7,500,000, and since January 1 we have sent over $33,000,000 across the Atlantic. The reasons assigned for this drain are various, but the only one that is tangible is that Germany, France, Russia and England are reinforcing their gold reserves. Within the past week the Bank of England has increased the rate at which it credits American gold coin; and this, added to the increase in that institution's rate of discount from 3½ to 4 per cent, and the rise in interest rates in London, all point to an effort in London to attract specie. Why do these European countries all want more gold? No one can say with certainty. Were we able to do so, we could probably forecast European politics for the next twelvemonth.

The certainty that we shall export breadstuffs heavily later in the season, and that the balance of trade will consequently be largely in our favor this fall; under ordinary conditions would lead to the drawing of bills of exchange to be paid in future shipments of grain and flour. But here comes in the effect of the financial disturbances last fall, which has left European financial centers in an unsettled condition. There is, therefore, a curtailment of credits in the shape of a disinclination to deal in futures, and remitters to Europe are compelled to ship gold instead. This, with the anxiety there to obtain gold, are the two patent factors of the present heavy export of that metal.

MONEY.—As a consequence of the above condition, the New York money market has ruled higher. Call loans ranged between 6 to 3 per cent during the week, the average being fully 4 per cent. Time money was higher and the latter part of the week showed a diminished supply. Rates were 5 per cent for 60 to 90 days, 5¼ for 3 to 4 months, and 5½ up to 6 months, secured by good collateral. Foreign rates were higher. At London, 60 to 90 day bank bills were 3¾ per cent, and the open rate at Paris, Berlin and Frankfort was 3 per cent.

STOCKS.—The heavy gold exports caused a reaction in the New York stock market. The strong buying demand ceased, and prices suffered a decline in consequence. Aside from this, the influences are decidedly favorable, and were finances less unsettled, the market would soon recover its tone, and a strong advance movement follow.

SILVER.—At the beginning of the week there was a strong speculative movement in bullion certificates in New York, based on reports of large foreign buying and the intended shipment of several million ounces. It seems that there has been foreign buying and that European interests control a considerable amount of silver bullion in this country, but whether for speculation or export is uncertain. The absence of exports and a heavy increase in the amount of bullion deposited against certificates caused a downward movement of the price, which was followed at the close of the week by a firmer feeling. The amount of silver on hand at New York against certificates is reported at 5,500,000 ounces, an increase of 500,000 ounces. Bar silver closed in New York Saturday at 98¾ cents per ounce, at which rate the silver in the standard dollar is worth a small fraction over 76 cents.

EVERY EVIDENCE OF GOOD CROPS.

Encouraging Reports from the Great Northwest.

ST. PAUL, May 8.—The Great Northern has received crop reports from 561 points on its main line and branches. With only a single exception the reports are of a most favorable nature and indicates an abundant harvest. The acreage of wheat is about 13 per cent greater than last year on an average, while in some localities the reports set forth that more attention is being paid to diversified farming. Seeding was retarded by the late rains, but the increased moisture has been of incalculable benefit to the soil, and the recent cool weather gives small grains a hardy root which can withstand a drought if one occurs.

In the Red river valley and Bottineau county the prospects for a big yield of wheat are better than in 1887, the year of the great harvest. General Freight Agent Shelly estimates that if present indications are fulfilled, the Great Northern will haul 45,000,000 bushels of wheat next fall.

Injured the Crops.

BUDA PESTH, May 11.—The crop report to date shows that barley, oats, rye and feeding stuffs throughout Hungary have suffered greatly owing to the excessive heat which has prevailed recently. The wheat crop is a fair average.

It has been discovered that the English government has underestimated the wheat import for the eight months ending April 30, the actual supply exceeding the official return by more than 500,000 quarters.

BEECHAM'S PILLS
Cure SICK HEADACHE.
25 Cents a Box.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE WHEAT PESTS FROZEN OUT.

Cold Rain Ridding the Fields of the Dangerous Bugs.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 11.—Dispatches from points all over Kansas state that cold r